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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1872.

Abolition of the General Order Business.

The order abolishing the present features of the General Order business has been drawn up and awaits the signature of Secretary Boutwell. This will probably be attached to-morrow and the order sent to New York.

French Arms-Sale Debate.

Senator Nye has the floor to-morrow upon the French arms question. He is expected to present the ludicrous features of the matter as they present themselves to his own mind. Senator Carpenter has been examining authorities with a view to features of international law bearing on the case. He is understood to hold that there can be no cause of complaint in the case. It appears that we sold to agents of Prussia as well as France. Senator Wright, of Iowa, has a speech taking the position that the debate as utterly failed to show that any reason for investigation exists, and that the Senate owes to itself and to the country to refuse the request for a committee and close the whole matter out of the Senate. Mr. Sumner has prepared a speech to close the debate, which will be directly upon the case itself. At attempt will be made to restore that part of the resolution stricken out by Harlan's amendment, which would prevent tracing the money to the real parties in interest.

Railroad Legislation.

The bill relating to the Acheson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad came up yesterday, which Senator Pomeroy tried to get through the Senate a few days before without printing, upon the statement that it did not give any more lands. This was true, but it now appears that a former grant was about to expire, and this bill extended the time to enable this corporation to secure a large tract of land. An order was obtained some time since in the interest of this road, withdrawing from the market not only surveyed but unsurveyed lands, to protect actual settlers from securing any of these lands, which are very desirable.

The bill for extension just given by the Senate to the Bayfield and St. Croix Road is now on the Speaker's table of the House, and the intention is to pass it the present week if possible. The grant lapsed some time since, and homestead and preemption settlers along the line have sent numerous petitions asking that the lands may be restored to market, but instead it is now proposed by the bill before the House, to revive the grant, not in favor of the company to which it was originally made, but really to two new companies.

The Kansas Senators.

Senator Pomeroy has received a letter from a member of the Kansas Investigating Committee, saying that nothing whatever has been elicited which compromises the Senator's integrity. Senator Caldwell's friends claim that all the evidence taken has been *ex parte*, and that he was not even represented by any friends at the examination, and that three of the committee are candidates for the Senate; that Caldwell did agree to reimburse Clarke and Carney for their legitimate expenses in consideration of the votes of those delegates which were pledged to them respectively, and that the bills rendered for these expenses were in some cases so exorbitant that he refused to pay them.

Indiana Canal Scheme.

Representatives Shanks and Coburn both spoke in the House yesterday in favor of a survey by the government, looking to the construction of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to a point on the Wabash river, in the vicinity of Lafayette. They claim that such a canal can be operated at very small expense, which will allow vessels to pass between the Ohio river and the lakes.

Chicago Delegation

will be given a hearing to-morrow morning before the Senate Finance Committee. Ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, has arrived here and will accompany the delegation. Wm. B. Ogden will represent the views of the delegation. It is anticipated that the committee will be able to report to-morrow, and the Chicago delegation are confident that they will get unchained bill restored before the Senate as it came from the House, save with Logan's verbal amendment in the second section, specifying that materials imported be actually used in buildings erected in the burnt district, in which form it once passed the Senate. Both Senators Logan and Trumbull insist that these verbal amendments are essential to the success of the bill in the Senate. The delegation will not listen to any compromise as either suggested by Morrill's amendment or Terry's subsidy substitute. If as anticipated the Finance committee reports the bill, Logan will endeavor to get it up in the morning hour. His action, however, will greatly depend upon the attendance of Senators. The motion to consider only prevailed through the absence of half a dozen Senators who were among the strongest supporters of the bill who had promised it their support. Care will be taken at this time to see that all friends of the bill are present before it is called up.

Forney Wants to Succeed Cameron.

Mr. Forney has again arrived in Washington. He tells his friends here that he will not accept the Postmaster Generalship, and the same friends understand he is looking to displacing Cameron in the Senate. In a letter printed here to-day with his signature, Forney gives incidents connected with the reception of his first editorial declaration in favor of General Grant for President. When his declaration was laid before the editorial, he talked with great emphasis, "General Grant does not want to be President. He thinks the Republican party may need him, and he believes as their candidate he can be elected and re-elected; but,' said Rawlins, 'what is to become of him after is second election?' 'What, in the name of God, during his administration? He is receiving from seventeen to twenty thousand dollars a year as General of the Armies of the republic, a life salary. To go into the Presidency at twenty-five thousand dollars a year for eight years, is perhaps to gain more fame, but what is to become of him at the end of his residency? He is not a politician; he does not aspire to that place. Between the fourth of March, 1869, he will be about fifty-six years old. Of course he must spend his salary as President. England, with her Wellington, her Nelson and other heroes on land and sea, has never hesitated to enrich and ennoble them through their posterity. Such a policy is in accordance with the character of the English government, but in our country a man who fights for and saves the republic would be a beggar if he depended upon political office; and mark me, if Grant takes anything from the rich whose vast fortunes he has saved after he is President, he will be accused as the willing recipient of bribes." Just now, when General Grant is struggling out of his first term of the Presidency and struggling into the second, I thought it might not be out of place to revive this incident. Is it not true that when we elect a man to office we at the same time unconsciously encourage others to tear him to pieces? What public character can escape calumny? Our best candidates for office are not saints. Our best Representatives and Senators in Congress are not divinities. We have shown that even Presidents, Washington, when he closed his second term, was regarded as a usurper, and the end of his administration declared a great national relief. Please understand, that in selecting this incident I am simply trying to show my countrymen that if we establish an angelic standard for our public men, we are not only sure to fail, but perhaps to end in making an hereditary monarchy necessary to govern and subdue a dissatisfied people.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1872.

Punishment of Custom House Frauds.

The following is the letter of the Attorney General to District Attorney Davis, of New York, written by direction of the President, and heretofore given in substance:

"WASHINGTON, February 14, 1872.

Hon. Noah Davis, United States Attorney, New York:

SIR: Referring to the recent investigation into the Custom House affairs by a committee of Congress in New York, it appears that certain persons engaged in the importation of goods into the United States have given presents, rewards or bribes to officers, or persons connected with the collection of the revenue, and that such persons or officers have accepted the same. You are, therefore, by direction of the President, to examine such and any similar cases that may come to your knowledge, and if it be found that any such presents, rewards or bribes have been given or received, in violation of the acts of Congress to prevent smuggling or to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to prosecute and punish the offenders without unnecessary delay.

Very respectfully,

[Signed.] "GEO. A. WILLIAMS,
"Attorney General."

Mr. Davis has just replied, and after saying it will give him great pleasure to proceed with vigor, in closing presents some of the difficulties he finds in his way, as follows:

"At present no complaints are made to this office upon which proceedings can be instituted. Witnesses are not at liberty under the law to issue warrants for the arrest of offenders without accusations sustained by some proof of probable guilt. The importers, who are the gainers by the evil practices, will not be informs of the guilty officers whom they have themselves bribed. In general, persons to be subpoened to lay the foundation for an arrest are not known to me, and if brought into court they are at liberty to refuse to testify, on the ground that their evidence will tend to criminate themselves. I hope you will take steps to procure an amendment to the present law, to the effect that the party who pays a present, bribe or reward to influence or affect official action shall not, in case the same is received by a public officer, be guilty of an offense, but shall be compelled to testify against the guilty official, thus leaving an attempt to bribe a crime against the importer or his agent, but condoning the crime whenever money is received, for the sake of punishing the guilty official.

"I am, respectfully,

[Signed] "NOAH DAVIS,
"United States Attorney."

Recommendations for Appointments.

It has been understood here for some time that a tabulated statement had been prepared by certain government officials, going to show the records of independent Republican Senators so far as departmental appointments were concerned, and the number of recommendations made by various Republican Senators for such appointments. During the debate on Sumner's resolution last week Mr. Morton intimated that such a table existed. As part of this programme Chandler claimed that he had stumbled on an instance where Trumbull had taken a fee as attorney in case coming under the provisions of the statute affixing fine and further penalty therefor, and in a private way he boasted that the Illinois Senator would not dare to say anything that might reflect upon the administration. The boast and threat were made, however, before Trumbull's speech of Friday. To-day Conkling offered an extraordinary resolution, which proposed to investigate the records of Senators from Connecticut, Missouri and Nebraska, in this matter of making recommendations for appointment. Nobody objected to its adoption, save in such limited States. Tipton, Ferry of Connecticut, Thurman and Sawyer all wished the resolution to be so enlarged, if its object as this character was to be inaugurated, as to include all Senators. Again, in his own behalf, remarked that so far as he was concerned, there need be no unnecessary trouble or anxiety. He was willing at any time to state just how many recommendations he had made. As a general rule, he always recommended anybody for a place whom he knew to be honest and capable, although he confessed that lately the recommendations had not had much weight. In commenting upon the resolution and the motives which inspired its introduction, Mr. Trumbull displayed more than his usual warmth. He did not hesitate to state that he considered the whole business too pitiful even for honest contempt. But if this step was really to be taken, and Senators were in earnest about the matter, then he would so amend the resolution that those steps at whose instance the tabular statement had been prepared, and who had prowled around the musty records of the departments to gather the material upon which it was based, should also be shown up, together with the motives for such conduct. Considering this as a reference to himself, Mr. Morton replied to Mr. Trumbull in one of the most personal speeches that has been made during the present session. Mr. Morton even went so far as to quote from this tabular statement just how many recommendations Mr. Trumbull had made, and then charged him with hypocrisy in being only a civil service reformer in theory, but not in practice. The morning hour expired in the ter debate on the resolution was suspended.

The House Heads the Senate Off.

On motion of the Mr. Lynch, of Maine, the House to-day passed Mr. Sumner's Arms resolution without debate or objection, and instructed the committee on expenditures in the War Department to make the investigation. Mr. Williams, of Indiana, is Chairman, the other members being Barber, of Wisconsin, Snyder, of Arkansas, Aldrich, of Illinois, Hale and Kinsella, of New York. The latter is a Democrat. The Committee will begin to-morrow.

Defeat of the Free Traders in the House.

The vote in the House on the resolution to reduce the duty on pig iron from seven to five dollars was, it is claimed by the free traders, not a fair test of the question at issue, since several revenue reformers and some pronounced free traders voted against the resolution on the ground that it was a party policy to interfere further by partial measures with the work of Ways and Means Committee. The vote upon fixing sixteen cents as the uniform tax on tobacco was more nearly a test vote in the House, since it was asked simply as such, still some who favor this rate also voted against this, on the ground already given for opposing the pig iron resolution.

A Mistake of the Right Kind.

Senator Cameron does not like the President's selection of Collector of Philadelphia, on the ground that he is not a politician, and cannot render the necessary aid toward carrying the State next fall. For this, as well as other reasons, he thinks the President made a serious mistake.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Legitimists in Antwerp—Ire of the Belgians Aroused—Trouble Expected.

ANTWERP, February 26.—Count de Chambord refuses to publish the manifesto of the monarchists in the French National Assembly, which was brought here by Count Monte. Deputations from a number of French towns arrived this morning and were received by Count de Chambord. The streets are again thronged and great excitement prevails. A number of affrays have occurred between Clericals and Liberals. The gens d'armes were compelled to charge upon them to disperse the assemblage, and several were wounded.

Later—The excitement is increasing. The citizens have armed themselves with cudgels and are making most threatening demonstrations against the strangers. Preparations are being made by the authorities to suppress the disorder.

M. Orts is understood to be opposed to the continued residence of Count de Chambord at Antwerp.

There were some riotous demonstrations late last night. All large assemblages were dispersed by the gens d'armes.

ANTWERP, February 26, Evening.—A deputation from the city of Metz arrived here to-day, and were received by Count de Chambord. Deputations from other places continue to arrive.

Our Counsel Preparing a Reply to the British "Case."

PARIS, February 26.—The counsel of the United States before the Geneva Arbitration are preparing their reply to the case submitted by Great Britain. They think that England will finally consent to the arbitration, but that the Gladstone Ministry will be out of power before she reaches that determination.

German Police Search a Jesuit Establishment.

BERLIN, February 26.—The police entered and searched an establishment of Jesuits in Posen, and seized a quantity of papers.

Amadeus Losing His Grip.

PARIS, February 26.—The impression prevails in all well informed quarters that the present King of Spain cannot cope with the difficulties by which he is beset and that a serious crisis in Spanish affairs is imminent.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 23.—The mail steamer from the Cape of Good Hope has arrived. Encouraging reports from the diamond fields continued to reach Cape Town. Diamonds were selling at auction at a decline of twenty-five per cent. from prices reported by the previous steamer. Good order has been restored among the miners. Several persons who were prominent in lynching operations had been arrested and punished.

VIENNA, February 23.—Mr. Jay, American Minister, gave a party last night in honor of Washington's birthday, which brought together a large and brilliant company. Among the guests present were members of the British embassy. Herr Henglemueller has been appointed Secretary of the Austrian legation at Washington.

ROME, February 23.—The Pope, in consistory yesterday, preconized twenty-eight bishops, including four for dioceses in America.

PARIS, February 23.—It is said that the government will make the passage of a bill increasing its powers over the press a Cabinet question.

The *Gaulois* has been succeded by the newspaper *L'Etoile*. The suppression of this journal is expected.

The royalist manifesto, on which hopes of a fusion of the Legitimist and Orleanist parties is based, is still circulating among members of the Right in the Assembly for additional signatures. The document has not yet been printed, and its terms are kept secret. The prime leaders in the movement have addressed a note to the journals, stating that the publication of the document is withheld at present, in order to avert agitation; that the list of signatures is increasing, and that when the crisis comes the party will be found ready.

ANTWERP, February 23.—Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, and Dukes Rhon and Tremouille, have arrived here. The number of strangers is constantly increasing, and their presence causes much agitation in the city. To-night the streets were occupied by tumultuous crowds, and the police are out in force.

LONDON, February 23.—Mr. Monckton, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from North Nottinghamshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Speaker Denison.

DEATH'S SHORT LINE.

Frightful Railroad Accident in Kentucky.

Train Wrecked by a Falling Bridge.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTY-TWO INJURED

CINCINNATI, O., February 23.—The bridge on the Louisville Short Line, iron and wooden, known as the Finch suspension truss, was twenty-five feet high, seventy feet span, rested on two stone abutments, and which had been considered safe, gave way. A train reached the bridge at 11:20 A. M., running twenty miles per hour. The locomotive passed over safely in an attempt to bribe a crime against the importer or his agent, but condoning the crime whenever money is received, for the sake of punishing the guilty official, thus leaving one mass of ruin below. The front passenger car was reduced to splinters, while the others fared but little better. The fragments of the front car were soon in flames, but by the promptness of Dallas Pullam, the engineer, they were subdued. About sixty-five passengers were on board. Of this number two were killed and fifty-two wounded. Surgeons and supplies went from Covington at one in the afternoon, and a locomotive followed with other surgeons a short time later. The wounded were cared for and placed in cars. The passengers say the wounded were heaped in a horrid mass, and that the scene following was exciting in the extreme. The wounded passengers joined with citizens from the surrounding country and officers of the train in the work of extricating the ladies.

The killed were—John J. Brock, of Sparta, Owen county, Kentucky, and Harrison Julian, the colored porter of the train. Both were badly mutilated. The mail agent was wounded, but not badly. The train took the wounded as soon as possible to Covington, arriving at half-past six o'clock this evening.

List of wounded: S. Halberstson, Brownsville, Tenn., head and shoulder, badly; Mrs. Levi, Columbus, Miss., head, badly; Craig Mitchell, Louisville, teeth knocked out, back and head injured, badly; N. B. Jacobs, Warsaw, Ky., head, hips and legs, badly; Dr. B. F. Tomlinson, Mount Zion, Ky., arm broke and head hurt, badly; Mike Modler, Louisville, slightly; W. Hukill, Louisville, severely in hip; S. B. Norris, conductor, hurt all over, tongue bit nearly in two, stove fell on him; J. P. Mosely, Lacrange, Ky., slightly; Samuel Fox, Cincinnati; Henry Kladjack, Newport, Ky., badly; Maggie Powers, Perry county, Ohio, severely; Frank Dammert, Portsmouth, Ohio, badly; Robert Sherwood, Canton, Miss., severely; Andy Perron, Portsmouth, Ohio, hip and head; P. M. Kent, Cincinnati, head, badly; J. S. Scroggins, Bagdad, Ky., back, leg and arm; John Jones, Hawee, New Liberty, Ky., shoulder and side. Stephen Allen, New Orleans, slightly; Mrs. O'Dell, breast and back; two children of the same both hurt, one only slightly; Nellie Clark, Chillicothe, O., slightly; Carrie McGhee, Lincoln Furnace, O., slightly; Wm. Clark, Chillicothe, O., leg crushed; J. L. Teifl, Oakland Station, Ky., slightly; S. Ledman, express messenger, slightly; T. Martin and wife, Racine, Wis., severely; S. Bull and wife, Racine, Wis., severely; M. Shay, Covington, badly; C. A. Coffin, Cleveland, head and hand injured; Fred Shafer, Cincinnati, O., slightly; A. E. Hewett, Derby, Conn., slightly; Chas. B. DeGraff, Mrs. Ina DeGraff, Winona, Minn.; Mr. Ira Degraff, Winona, Minn., all slightly; J. Mattingly, agent, Louisville, badly; Preston Childs, Covington, badly; Wm. Plangers, Seine Station, slightly; William Tubb, badly; Thomas Digby, New Liberty, Ky., badly; Samuel Maddox, Poplar Grove, Ky., badly; Calvin Maddox, same place, badly; E. C. McMichael, Anchorage, Ky., severely; James M. Hall, Indianapolis, slightly; Mrs. Hall, Louisville, slightly; Mary Martin, Springfield, O., badly; child of same, slightly.

When the train with the wounded arrived at Covington the sufferers were conveyed to hotels and St. Elizabeth Hospital. Wm. Tull of Louisville will probably die. The clothing of the passengers was liberally torn from their bodies. Dallas Pullam, engineer of the train, was only escaped injury. The cause of the bridge giving way is not explained. Some of the inmates of the wrecked cars took fire in the fire in this wreck. The Covington and Cincinnati mails were saved.

KANSAS BRIBERY CASE.

Proof Positive—Report of the Legislative Investigating Committee—Senator Caldwell Secures His Election at a Cost of Some $60,000—Curious Facts Brought to Light.

TOPEKA, February 24.—The Bribery Investigating Committee reported to the House to-day. The report was long and signed by every member of the Committee. It says, regarding the Senatorial election of 1867, that there was much money was used by Pomeroy, Carney and Perry Fuller, but they had not time to make a thorough investigation. Regarding the election last winter the Committee report a mass of evidence showing bribery and corruption on the part of both Senators Caldwell and ex-Congressman Clarke. They say positive that Caldwell stated his election cost him over $60,000, that he paid of this over ten per cents to ex-Gov. Carney, and that he several times offered to refund to Clarke all his expenses if he [Clarke] would withdraw from the contest. The report also says that Caldwell's bank has published a set of other corrupt and criminal practices himself, and by his friends with his full knowledge and consent, to secure his election to the United States Senate. There was an organized effort from the commencement to keep important witnesses out of the way and it is impossible to procure their evidence. Fifty thousand copies of the report and evidence were ordered printed and a copy ordered to be sent to each of the Kansas Senators and to the Vice President, the latter to be laid before the United States Senate for its information.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—The *Democrat's* Topeka special, referring to the report of the Bribery Investigation Committee, made to the House, says some curious facts have come to light. It seems that Senator Pomeroy and Sidney Clarke gave M. W. Reynolds, at that time editor of the Lawrence *Journal*, their note for $1,000, in March, 1866, the consideration of which was that the *Journal* should support Pomeroy for re-election to the Senate, and Clarke to Congress. Reynolds went back on them and they refused to pay the note. Suit was brought and Pomeroy and Clarke put in as defense the fact that the note was given for an improper purpose, and judgment was given the defense. Reynolds had the case appealed made out to carry the case to the Supreme Court at the next term, but just before the meeting of the Court he received the appointment of Receiver of the Land Office in Southern Kansas and immediately dismissed the appeal. He is now editor of a weekly paper which is supporting Pomeroy's re-election for a third term. It also came out that the President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad promised Caldwell $50,000 to help him to be elected to the Senate, and after the election refused to pay any more than he had already paid, which was $10,000. Tom Anderson, agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad at this place, and through whom the $10,000 was paid, and who also paid out large sums beside, as the testimony shows, has not been before the committee. Gen. Blair, a business partner of Caldwell, and John Fletcher, another person who it was proved paid out money to use, in the words of the report "were fugitives from the State." The report will cause commotion in the State, and show that money has been spent like water on elections for years.

LAWRENCE, KS., February 24.—The report of the committee of the Legislature to-day on the Kansas bribery cases, is received here with some surprise. While the evidence is overwhelming against Caldwell, the committee attack Pomeroy, Carney, Clarke and others, and it is thought they have attempted to complicate the real issue, for political purposes, by assailing outside parties. It is expected here that Caldwell will now ask an investigation in the United States Senate, or that the Senate will order one.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—The *Republican* has a special from Topeka, Kas., which says the report of the Bribery Investigation Committee, made to the House yesterday, created a profound sensation, and the general impression seems to be that the fate of Senator Caldwell as a political aspirant is sealed. Six of the seven members of the committee were Republicans, most of them heretofore friendly to Pomeroy.

The dispatch further says that at a large meeting of Liberal Republicans in Topeka, last night, Ex-Senator Ross presiding, Senator Trumbull come out for the Liberal movement. He reviewed the political history of Kansas, and denounced Pomeroy and Caldwell. Trumbull told the latter he said he would be willing to be imprisoned and have his name and memory considered infamous, if he could't drive him from the seat in the Senate he had usurped by fraud, if an investigation was ordered in the United States Senate. Ex-Senator Ross also made a speech, avowing his determination to go to Cincinnati. Col. S. N. Wood fully committed himself against the support of Grant under any circumstances. State Senator Thomas came out squire for the Liberal movement. Kansas will send a large delegation to Cincinnati, as much dissatisfaction is expressed over the action of the State Republican Committee in electing delegates to Grant, and in playing a noncommittal policy on all new issues of the day. A meeting of Liberals will be held at this place on Wednesday, to be followed by a State Convention.

Judge Davis Accepts the Labor Reform Nomination for the Presidency.

COLUMBUS, O., February 23, 2 P. M.—The following dispatch was just received from Judge Davis:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1872.

"*E. M. Chamberlin, President of National Labor Reform Convention:*

"Be pleased to thank the convention for the unexpected honor they have conferred upon me. The Chief Magistracy of the Republic should neither be sought or declined by an American citizen.

[Signed] "DAVID DAVIS."

THE AMERICAN CASE.

Contents of Granville's Note Unknown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1872.

It is stated at the State Department that all versions which have been heretofore given of the text of Earl Granville's note to the American Government in our case are entirely unwarranted. Two copies of this letter have reached here, one coming through Minister Thornton, and the other being forwarded to Secretary Fish by Minister Schenck. It is intimated that this note is of such a confidential character that even if the Senate should call for it, it would not be considered advisable to comply with the request. In the Cabinet meeting to-day, Granville's note was under consideration, it having been forwarded to our Government through the two sources above indicated. The session lasted about two hours and was devoted principally to the interchange of individual views upon the present situation of the American case. Prior to the assembling of the Cabinet, most of the members had taken the trouble to inform themselves through Minister Adams, who has been here for several days, as to the sentiment in England on these matters, and whether the newspaper bluster in Great Britain actually reflected the feelings of the government and people. On this point Mr. Adams says the excitement is merely one designed for political effect. The commercial classes he believes to be in favor of paying the award of the Geneva Conference, however great it may be, providing always it is within the bounds of reason and justice. So far as the various members of the Cabinet are concerned, there does not appear to be one who is in favor of abating one jot or tittle of the case as it has been made up by our counsel. There are intimations that Secretary Fish would consent to its modification, rather than that the treaty should fail, but they do not appear to be authorized by anything that he may say. As the situation was developed in the Cabinet to-day, it would appear that the sentiment of our government would favor retiring from the conference altogether rather than to compromise and have the Alabama claims in the condition which they were before the treaty was drawn up. Secretary Fish thinks it will be some time before Granville's note will be replied to, and that the reply, whatever it may be, will be couched in the most friendly spirit. Before the contents of the note shall be agreed upon, however, another Cabinet meeting will be held, when a draft of the proposed reply will be submitted to the criticism of the various members of our government.

ILL-FATED MEXICO.

Cattle Stealing on the Rio Grande—A Chance for an International Difficulty—Threat to Sink an American Vessel.

NEW YORK, February 25.—A special from Matamoras of February 23d, says: Gomez Portugal, the revolutionary Governor of Agua Colientas, occupied the city of that name on the 16th instant. A telegram from before San Luis Potosi says that Trevano's army is increasing rapidly. The State of Chihuahua is sending troops to the extreme frontier.

A special from Brownsville, Texas, of the 23d, reports that cattle stealing on the Rio Grande has vigorously recommenced. Great indignation over the outrage among stock raisers.

The Collector of Customs at Matamoras, who is also special civil representative of the Juarist government, arrived here to-day from there, having an American river steamer if it clears hence for Camargo, which is now in possession of the revolutionists. An international difficulty is likely to arise out of this question. The commander at Matamoras would oppose this, but Gen. Cortina, who is irresponsible and who hates the Americans, would readily assent to the suggestion of the Collector. General Barney, the American Collector here, refuses to give clearance papers until he receives instructions from Washington. If the vessel eventually clears, a difficulty is certain. Many merchants here from the interior are anxious to send their bonded goods into Mexico, and are offering their services free of charge to Cirnargo as the only practical way.

MATAMORAS, February 25.—A courier extraordinary arrived here from San Luis Potosi with letters to the 16th inst., confirming the previously reported defeat of General Porfirio Diaz on the mountains of Queretaro and the flight of Lerdo to Guanajuato. The followers have proclaimed for Lerado Tejado or Gurenion for President. The Juarez government is said to have published a decree of outlawry, which abolishes the Second Libra on the frontier. General Cornelia has four thousand government troops inside of San Luis Potosi, while Lerdo has fifty-five hundred, with twenty-four pieces of artillery, outside supporting Cornelia. Gen. Guerra, with 11,000 revolutionists, confronts Generals Cornelia and Rocha. Severe fighting has occurred without decisive result, both parties maintaining their ground.

CHICAGO.

A Presbyterian Divine on Woman's Mission in the Church—Arrival of the Japanese Embassy.

CHICAGO, February 26.—Rev. Dr. Patterson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in this city, preached last evening on the part woman is called to take in the mission of the church, the theme being suggested by the recent admission of Miss Smiley into Dr. Cuyler's pulpit in Brooklyn. During his sermon he admitted the following propositions, that it was not in accordance with Presbyterianism that woman should occupy the pulpit; that no such representative relation was ever assumed by woman or permitted to them under the Old Testament dispensation, that the apostles and ministers chosen by Christ were all men; that the Apostle Paul unequivocally forbids women to speak in public or usurp authority over man; that the position assumed by the speaker was that of the early church, with the apparent exceptions of a few fanatical sects, and that it is expressly provided in the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church that all elders and deacons shall be made members.

The Imperial Japanese Embassy reached this city this morning 2:20, and were immediately escorted to their quarters at the Tremont House and Grand Central Hall by a Committee of Arrangements, who met them at Aurora, forty miles west of this. In the parlors of the Tremont House the leading members of the Embassy were met by Mayor Medill and a large number of city officials and leading citizens, and cordially greeted. After the introductions the Mayor welcomed the strangers to the city in an appropriate speech, which was responded to in a feeling manner by Prince Iwakura.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

M. C. and S. M. Bonds to be Negotiated in Europe.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., February 25, 1872.—W. S. Hecker, Esq., President of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, left this morning for Philadelphia, having in his possession a million and a half of bonds of the above company. The bonds, after indorsement by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, are to be placed in the European market.

Railway Meetings—A New Project.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., February 25, 1872.

Large meetings have been held the past few weeks in our neighboring towns, Van Wert, Wiltshire, Delphos, Fort Jennings, Kolida and Ottowa, in the interest of the Toledo, Thorntown and St. Louis Railroad. Great enthusiasm was manifested and large subscriptions were made at all these points.

The latest railroad project here, since the Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad has become a settled fact, is a proposed route from Lima through Bellefontaine and Milford Centre to Columbus. This would connect the Hocking Valley Railway with Toledo and Great Northwest, making a short route to the Southwest Ohio coal field, and when the Hocking Valley Railroad is extended to the Ohio River, would connect Lake Erie with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Railroad Building at Crestline, O., Burned Yesterday—Spontaneous Combustion the Cause.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., February 26, 1872.

About nine o'clock this evening a large building belonging to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, located near their extensive works in this place and used as a store-room for oil and waste, was discovered on fire. Owing to the combustible nature of the contents, it was impossible to save it, but the efforts of the firemen prevented the fire from extending to the adjoining shops and engine-house. The loss will probably reach three thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion.

One of the Very Best.

[From the Carroll (O.) Free Press.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is one of our very best eastern dailies, and we commend it to all wanting a daily from that direction.

STEEL MANUFACTURE.

Interesting Experiments in Cleveland—A First Class Article of Steel Produced from a Mixture of "Silician" Ore and Common Lake Superior Pig Iron.

The Cleveland *Leader* gives a lengthy and very interesting account of a series of experiments in that city in the manufacture of steel, which are said to have been perfectly successful, and which must revolutionize the business. According to the *Leader's* statement, an iron ore mined in York county, Pa., and known as "silician" ore, has only to be mixed with common Lake Superior pig iron, melted in a common puddling furnace, and steel is produced in any quantity desired. Until recently this silician ore, which was discovered a long time ago, has been looked upon as next to valueless.

Some time since, to solve its doubts, the Cleveland Iron Company ordered several tons of this ore for an experiment. The shippers gave directions as to how it should be used, and twelve per cent of the pulverized ore was added to a furnace of common pig iron. The mass was worked in the same manner as if bar iron was to be produced, and in one hour after passing through the same operation as the bar does, the company had several tons of very fair steel. Tools were made from it. A bar was sent to a manufacturer of springs, and he pronounced it the most tenacious and malleable he had ever tried, and the company immediately secured a contract with an Ohio railroad company for five hundred tons of steel rails.

Last week, having procured a quantity of the ore, the Otis Iron Works, of Cleveland, also made an experiment. The per cent. of the "silician" ore was increased to twenty, the mass was put through the same process as common bar iron, and the result was steel which has been pronounced equal to any which the cutlers of England can produce. A manufacturer of cutlery in that city gave some of the steel a thorough trial, and he says of it: "Although drawn from ingot to the small sizes we use for blades under very unfavorable circumstances, it comes out when worked down and hardened as fine almost as silver, finer even than the best English steel we ever used. It seems to work well all the way through; it works kindly under the hammer, scales well when hardened, polishes black when finished, edges right on the oil stone, and cuts well and holds an edge. Could I get this steel in the right shape and size I should like to use it for pocket-knives all the while."

Desiring to make a further and severer test, a specimen of the steel was sent to the Remington Manufacturing Company to see how it would work up in a gun barrel. The barrel passed through the process only bursted when filled with powder and discharged. It has been tried as springs for watches and clocks, and found to meet every demand required.

The discovery is a truly wonderful one, and must cause a revolution. By the Bessemer process six hours are consumed in the manufacture of steel, and the machinery is of the most costly character, while a large increase of labor is required. By the new method the time of an hour's time is wanted, and there is no machinery beyond that needed for the manufacture of common iron. The ore exists in almost inexhaustible quantities, is found cheap, and the nominal cost of the steel, where it can be produced in such weight at so short a notice, must tell heavily on English manufactures. It has been tried by rolling until there is no longer any room to doubt that the steel is superior to any other in the world, and the business of manufacturing it will soon be the best business in the country. The Bessemer steel rails cost from sixty to eighty-five dollars per ton in Canada, and from eighty to one hundred dollars per ton in the United States, and yet are not one that railroad companies want. It is asserted that these steel rails can be furnished for twenty-five or thirty dollars in the States, and as to their durability, the Erie railroad, which has given them a trial during the winter on one hundred miles of road, has found them thoroughly proof against frost, breaking and flaw.

THE quicksilver production of the United States is very much greater than is generally supposed. The largest mine now being worked in California (though we believe some have recently been opened in Utah), and the average yield from them amounts to 2,250 flasks per month. There were exported, during the year ending June 30, 1870, 1,320,585 pounds, valued at $511,918, or 40½ cents per pound; and during the next fiscal year 1,904,000 pounds, valued at $1,046,846, or 55 cents per pound. The cause of this remarkable increase in price is that the Bank of California has had the lease of the new Almaden mine for several years, and thus possessed an absolute monopoly, this having heretofore been the principal mine in the State. It is further claimed that for some time past it has been a common practice to sell quicksilver in San Francisco for exportation at less prices than that required for home consumption. As a natural consequence of such a policy, a large amount has been shipped abroad, until a glut has been produced in foreign markets, and return shipments are beginning to be made. An increased production is reported from the lower Peruvian mines and on the lease of the California Bank on the new Almaden mine expires in April next, it is not unlikely that all these causes together may conspire to lower the price of the metal and break down one more monopoly. Quicksilver mining in this country is of comparatively recent origin, and the rapid development in great part to the gradual diminution in the producing power of the Almaden mine in Spain and the caving in of the famous Huancavelica mine in Peru. This latter event occurred in 1750, when the Spanish mines at once raised the amount annually produced. Prices were kept at a high figure and, as the Rothschilds had control of the supply, they were never lowered until our own mines were opened.

THE educational report of Commissioner Eaton shows that American teachers are to be found in almost every country on the globe. China and Japan each maintain an institution presided over by an American educator. The school system and the civilization of the Sandwich Islands are entirely the outgrowth of the efforts of our citizens. Oahu College, at Punaloa, which has been endowed by the government of those islands, is presided over by an American. Robert College, at Constantinople, founded by a New Yorker, presided over by a New Englander, and numbering over a hundred students, has received the cordial recognition of the Sultan; besides which there are in Turkey four theological schools with 78 students, seven boarding schools for girls with 150 pupils, and 185 common schools with 9,679 scholars under the direction of the American Board; and in Syria there is a theological school and two girls' boarding schools with ninety-five pupils. In Jamaica there are a large number of American teachers, and it is said that the avidity with which the former slaves of that island, or their descendants, avail themselves of any opportunities, however imperfect, offered for their education exactly agrees with the experience of our own Southern States. This missionary educational enterprise on the part of American citizens is exceedingly creditable, and is only alloyed by the reflection that we have in our own country between five and six millions of illiterati, and no missionaries from other countries to enlighten their dense ignorance.

THAT the caustic remarks of Mr. Stebbins concerning the anti-Chinese policy of California, at the late banquet in San Francisco to the Japanese princes, were richly deserved, subsequent as well as previous events have shown. The recent massacre of a score of a number of innocent and unoffending Chinese by a mob of white men at Los Angeles, will not be remembered. The Coroner's jury found thirty-one of the

ekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872.

THE prices of nails have been advanced twenty-five cents per keg.

THE *Gazette's* notion of what constitutes a Republican "is peculiar." According to its doctrine, no member of the State Legislature can properly be said to belong to the Republican party, unless he be an enemy of Colonel MCCLURE. For intellectual perspicacity and political ingenuousness commend us to that journal.

THE State Senate Committee on the contested election case of Col. MCCLURE against Mr. HENRY W. GRAY, the sitting member of the Fourth Senatorial District, is in session in Philadelphia, and has broken ground in the investigation, which it is to be hoped will be made as searching and exhaustive as possible, to the end that justice may be accomplished, no matter who is helped or harmed thereby.

THERE are said to be indications at Washington that the fishery clause of the Washington Treaty will fail to go into operation because of the failure of the legislation by Congress needed to give effect to it. The Boston *Traveller* says that the indecisiveness in reference to this fate has been a cause of much anxiety to the fishermen of New England, but it states that it has assurances that they can now make their arrangements for the season with no danger that the free exportation of fish from the Provinces will affect their profits.

PROBABLY the most remarkable petition that was ever addressed to any legislative assembly on any subject, was the remonstrance presented in the Ohio Legislature a day or two ago, signed by seven hundred and sixty-six convicts in the Penitentiary of that State, against any repeal or modification of the stringent license law at present in force. Four hundred and ninety-two out of these seven hundred and sixty-six convicts declare in the petition that they were brought to the penitentiary by the use of intoxicating liquors, and all of them say that they are convinced from bitter personal experience that it is "the great source of the crime, pauperism and suffering that prevail in the State." Comment would but weaken the tremendous argument.

AN unusually important judicial decision was rendered in the United States Court at Cincinnati a few days ago, in an action in trover for the recovery of the value of a large amount of cotton seized by the Confederate forces in Tennessee during the war, and sold to the defendant in the suit. The Court decided that the Confederacy had no legal rights in regard to property that the United States were bound to respect. Belligerent rights were conceded in the interest of humanity, for the care of the dead and wounded, and for exchange of prisoners, but they did not go so far as to recognize the legal existence of that government, or the right to seize and hold or appropriate the private property of non-combatants. Verdict was entered for the full amount claimed by plaintiff. The decision is important as covering a large number of similar cases at present held in abeyance.

THE Democratic journals of the country are trying to extract comfort from the fact that the Missouri State Republican Convention left its delegates to the Philadelphia Convention uninstructed. In this they profess to see indices of discordancy in the ranks of the apparently prevailing purpose of the Republican party as regards the Presidential succession. If these journals will be good enough to recollect that the Convention in question passed an unanimous resolution expressive of "unswerving confidence in the integrity, patriotism and zealous devotion to the public interests," of the Administration, and that it pledged a hearty support to the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, whoever that might be, they will be heartily welcome to whatever encouragement they can draw from the other quarter. Strange, that so dry a dug should be clung to with so desperate a grip.

IN Monday's COMMERCIAL we made some reference to the considerably enhanced prices in all kinds of wool, and the improbability that any decline will take place in the ruling rates of the staple for at least a year to come. We learn from persons who have paid practical attention to the subject, that it is probable the fine grades of Pennsylvania and Ohio wool will be worth from eighty to eighty-five cents per pound the coming season. As we remarked yesterday, the stock on hand in the seaboard cities of this country as well as in the wool markets of Europe, has been reduced to an unprecedently low figure, while the Western markets are entirely cleared of supplies. A large number of buyers have lately started for the Western sheep-raising States for the purpose of purchasing the clip direct from the sheep's back. Yet, notwithstanding the high price of the staple, it is reported that many farmers in the wool producing sections who do not take the papers and are not posted as to the markets, continue to slaughter their flocks and sell the carcasses at a dollar to a dollar and a half each, to the serious impairing of their own fortunes thereby.

FOLLOWING the recent example of Wisconsin, the Iowa Legislature has now passed resolutions in favor of the postal telegraph system. Some natural hesitancy as to the adoption of the plan was of course to be looked for upon its first recommendation; partly because of the great extent of our territory, and the paucity of our population in certain sections, and partly because of the considerable expense which the extinction of the rights of the present companies would involve. The adoption of the system is only a question of time, however. The first two objections were for many years urged against all ameliorations of the postal service, while the successful experience of European countries is a sufficient answer to the third. If government may rightfully conduct the Postoffice Department, and extend its support to railroads and steamship companies, there would certainly seem to be no reason in the world why it should not, for any real or alleged public utility, buy up by amicable bargain, and operate the telegraph wires of the country. The people of the country are beginning to see these matters in their proper light, and we expect that the action of Wisconsin and Iowa will be imitated by a number of other States, before long.

THE nomination of Mr. SETH J. COMLY as Collector of the port of Philadelphia, judging from the cordial manner in which it is received by the press of that city, is an eminently fit and proper selection, and one which reflects credit upon the appointing power, and promises the happiest results. The *Press* says of Mr. COMLY—and a similar spirit pervades the other papers in their notices of the appointment:

> "He is the representative of no faction—belonging neither to the house of York nor of Lancaster—neither to Capulet nor Montague—a broad, genial, fearless Republican—a merchant without stain, a gentleman without dishonor, a friend without fail. We greet him with the more heartiness because we know he will administer the office in the best interests of the city and of the Republican party. With his knowledge of our commerce, external and internal; with his large leisure, and his entire abstinence from the party struggles of the past, he will be enabled, as the Collector of the port of Philadelphia, not simply to contribute to the augmentation of our wealth, but to the establishment of our reputation abroad."

It seems to be generally understood that Mr. COMLY was appointed upon the sole grounds of fitness for the discharge of the duties of the office, and without any reference to the purposes or wishes of "managing" politicians, who are said to be the only persons by whom the appointment is not regarded with complacency.

REFERRING to the fact that it was a Democratic member of the Iowa Legislature who introduced the resolution which has just passed, submitting the question of female suffrage to the people of that State, an Eastern journal of the party says: "As usual, the Democracy leads the way in matters of progressive reform." While there are many differences of opinion among people relative to the question of woman suffrage, there is, we believe, but one view concerning the respect and courtesy due to the sex from enlightened and honorable men. A couple of weeks ago, Mrs. LUCY STONE, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association, addressed a respectful communication to the Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives, enclosing a memorial of the Association, which she asked might be presented to that body, expressing at the same time her belief that Kentucky would treat the subject "with chivalrous courtesy and enlightened liberality." How it was received, and in what manner it is likely to be treated, the following paragraph, quoted from the official report of the House, will show:

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE—A COMMUNICATION FROM GENERAL LUCY STONE.

> "The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from Mrs Major General Lucy Stone, the Head Center and High Cockalorum and Jerrycodnitter of the Woman's Suffrage and Free Love *Internationale* Association, and the 'G. R. J. A. O.' of the Strongminded Sisters."

The memorial was referred to a committee of six members selected for their known inflexible opposition to the movement. The Kentucky Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic, and will unquestionably receive honorable mention from the contemporary from whom we quote, for the valorous and knightly support rendered to women in this "matter of progressive reform."

AMERICAN DIPLOMATISTS.

If on hearing CATACAZY's testimony in his own case, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was satisfied, as he probably was, that the Russian minister received unjust treatment in Washington, the Prince may have been somewhat gratified by subsequent events. Russian journals, one of them believed to receive its inspiration from the government, when reviewing CATACAZY's recall, boldly expressed the opinion that English intrigue had been at the bottom of the insult offered to Russia in the person of its representative. England, the writer asserted, had long resented the firmly established friendship between America and Russia, and was led by very strong motives to labor for its dissolution. Though no positive evidence of the fact could be adduced, there could be no reasonable doubt, it seemed, that by the use of some unworthy arts of misrepresentation and calumny, the American government had been induced to put a wrong construction on M. CATACAZY's words and actions, and thus to gratify the long cherished wishes of one of Russia's most perfidious and persistent enemies. This view of the CATACAZY affair was evidently popular in St. Petersburg, and, no doubt, helped to dictate or suggest the course concerning it which the Russian government has pursued. It has maintained in a dignified way the *role* of a man who feels himself lowered in the estimation of a friend by some influence by which the friend is not responsible, and who, with patient reserve, trusts to time for the vindication of his own character and for the exposure of his enemy. While in the Russian newspapers the fullest effect has been given to the reception of the Grand Duke in this country as evidence of the continued affection of the American people for Muscovy, the Czar and his family, always attentive to the American Minister, have recently paid Mr. FARRAGUT extraordinary attentions. What use the Russian press will make of the present state of the Alabama controversy it is easy to guess, and if England finally refuses to go before the Geneva tribunal, the failure will, of course, be placed in moral connection with CATACAZY's retirement, as evincing a manifest interposition of NEMESIS, and as a striking illustration of the inspired saying, "the wicked worketh a deceitful work." The humility will even go farther, and in the rupture of our sudden friendship with England and in the tendency towards a renewal of our ancient flirtation with Russia, we may be reminded of the refrain in Thalaba: "Blindly the wicked work the righteous will of heaven!"

We need hardly say that English journals repelled with more contempt than indignation the charge of their Muscovite *confreres*, that British diplomacy had anything to do with CATACAZY's dismissal. Indeed, refutation seemed easy, as without relying upon past reputation or established character, they were able easily to account for the affront on general grounds. The Graeco-Russian's proceedings had been so void of tact and so inconsistent with principles generally respected among Anglo-Saxon nations, that his recall was the proper effect of his own conduct; and then, the radical respect with which Americans look upon the English people and their desire to be respected by them, feelings which no grounds of just complaint have ever sufficed to destroy, and above all, the material advantages of friendly relations between John and Jonathan, sufficiently account for their reconciliation or attempt to become reconciled, without reference to Russian interests in the matter. In fact, it was quite childish to fancy that the fictitious or sentimental alliance between America and Russia could for a moment stand in the way of the conclusion of the Washington Treaty.

But while it is quite certain that English influence had no hand in CATACAZY's recall, it may not be so certain that Russian suggestion has had no influence in prompting the steps which the Spanish Government has lately taken to prevent the return of Mr. SICKLES to Madrid. At any rate, we may fairly enough fancy that the report of the fact will not be heard of without a degree of satisfaction by Mr. CATACAZY and his patron in St. Petersburg. They may at least suspect that the example set by the American Government in his case encouraged the Spaniards to do what, in the absence of such stimulus, they would not have done. Though we may believe that no insult was given or intended, yet to ask for the recall of an ambassador or minister resident does imply a measure of satisfaction on the part of the government, which may slightly ruffle the pride of any proud nation. Singularly the reasons assigned in the SICKLES case are precisely the reasons assigned in the CATACAZY case, and it would not be at all surprising, if within the next five or six months, we should have to record a series of incidents of the same kind. The truth is that it is a rather common thing for men sent by the American Government to represent it in foreign countries to disregard those rules of speech and action which diplomatists in general hold sacred. As the spokesmen of "the almighty nation, each of whose members is a prince by right divine," many of them have been wont to act in a manner more creditable to the soundness of their politics than to their knowledge of or respect for national traditions and social customs, and they have sometimes owed the toleration they enjoyed, partly to the general Great Republic, partly to good natured indulgence for personal idiosyncrasies, and partly, perhaps, to contempt for the individual functionary. While men of a certain distinction have always been sent to represent us at the Russian capital, it is, we believe, notorious, that in at least two instances, a good many years ago, the American ambassador at that court, through his forgetfulness of the inexorable requisitions of etiquette made heavy demands upon the amiability of the CZAR. In fact, rudeness to sovereigns, it has not been unusual for our compatriots at foreign courts, in virtue of their American birth and breeding, to feel about etiquette as the Emperor SIGISMUND felt about grammar; *imperator sum et supra grammaticam*. That they should all exercise diplomatic reticence touching the acts of the government to which they are accredited, or abstain from loudly contrasting monarchical subjection with glorious American liberty, would perhaps be to ask too much.

We have referred to these cases to show independent diplomatists, simply to indicate indirectly some of the grounds on which it is possible that other governments besides that of Madrid, stimulated to a sense of their duties and rights by American example, reinforced by a hint from Prince GORTCHAKOFF, may ask for the recall of our representatives. Let us, however, trust that in general they are still to enjoy their ancient privileges.

With reference to the dissatisfaction of the Italian government with Mr. MARSH, we can only regret the blunder of the State Department in publishing the private letter which has caused the difficulty. Of the American representatives abroad, not one does the country more credit, or is better qualified for the position he holds than Mr. MARSH.

GERMAN OFFICERS.

When a boy, on account of his extraordinary virtues, has the fortune or misfortune to become the paragon of a village or a school, it is not surprising that his companions, and especially his enemies, keep a sharp eye upon his character and proceedings, with a view to retaliatory criticism. Since the close of the Franco-German war, it has become a fashion among French army reformers to use German officers in general as in certain respects models of what French officers should endeavor to become. While, upon the whole, rather hating than admiring these paragons, the reformers contrast their skill in languages, geography and history, and their devotion to intellectual pursuits, with the ignorance and frivolity of French military men. In reference to the deficiencies of the latter there can be no reasonable doubt. While in the French army which marched for the subjugation of Germany, there were, of course, many admirably qualified officers, abundant testimony proves that even among those of high rank there was a deplorable degree of ignorance concerning subjects which it was most important for them to know. Whether as the consequence of the defeats of the war, or of the stimulating influences of Teutonic example, or both working together, an authority worthy of attention assures us that a thorough reform has been entered upon, not only in the great military schools, but in the service, and that in the course of a few years French officers will be as conspicuous for intellectual accomplishments as they have usually been conspicuous for bravery. But we have slightly deviated from our purpose, which was briefly to report some criticisms touching the German paragons, by a writer who, though thoroughly French in spirit, seems to have looked at his subject without much prejudice. M. J. J. WEISS, probably an Alsacian, professes to have been much among German officers, not only in the occupied provinces, but in Berlin, Munich and elsewhere in Germany. "The Commune," he says, "made me live among them. Wretched Commune! I forgive it everything except the abominable feeling of security and consolation which, in spite of myself I experienced, when fleeing from Paris by the porte de Charenton, I saw the first Bavarian helmet." M. WEISS says he never remarked that the German officers pass their lives in the libraries, or that they have less relish than Frenchmen of the same class for the idleness of the Casino. While a limited class are, no doubt, all that Major STOFFEL has represented them to be, M. WEISS was never able to discover that the average officer of troops is remarkable for the extent or exactness of his instruction. Judging their knowledge of their own language by their skill in the composition of announcements, orders, requisitions, etc., it does not enlist admiration; indeed, not seldom there are indications of rustiness in the complicated rules of syntax, and especially in the relation betwixt the verb and its subject! Their French, it seems, is still more open to criticism; it would seem, somewhat "after the school of Stratford atte Bow." Waxing exceeding bold, M. WEISS even points out a violation of idiom in a French letter which must have been indited by some member of the German *Etat Major*, perhaps by the mighty paragon, MOLTKE himself. In the letter of December 5, 1870, by which General MOLTKE informed General TROCHU of the French defeat at Orleans, a verb was used in the future where the present was required by the inexorable law of the language. "If your Excellency shall judge (*jugera*)," etc., instead of "If your Excellency judges," etc. A slip which proves that even a German staff officer is not always perfect in French!

These slight criticisms give force and emphasis to the writer's testimony concerning the conduct of the Germans in the occupied departments. "That which is most worthy of being remarked in the German officers is not their general instruction; it is their moral deportment and education. The fact must be recognized because it is true; apart from those accidents which, after a war so terrible, inevitably arise from the contact of the conquerors and the conquered, apart from that which is rigorous and cruel in the mere presence of the foreigner in the invaded country, their attitude does not justify any of those vehement complaints which are too often met with in the journals of Paris." This is the impartial testimony of M. WEISS, who goes on to say that he has investigated many of the raw head and bloody bones narratives which have been published, and has not found one of them true. "I have sought for the ogre in the occupied departments but have not found him."

THE questions of Indian citizenship and the title to Indian lands continue to engross the attention of the Indian Committees in both Houses of Congress. The Oklahoma bill, which divides a portion of the Indian lands among members of different tribes, and escheats the remainder to the United States, is still under consideration by the House Committee. This bill proposes the admission of the State of Oklahoma, and makes franchises to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroads. A singular feature connected with the measure is the presence in Washington of a number of Indian lobbyists, one of whom, who owns nearly three thousand acres of land at the proposed junction of the two roads, is working in the interest of the railroad men and others who want a Territorial government. But the great majority of the Indians are opposed to the measure, and it would seem that, while the interests of white progress ought not to be overlooked, they should still be held subsidiary to the main question of the rights of the Indians themselves. When, under the administration of Mr. JEFFERSON, these tribes were removed from the States where they were, they received the most solemn guarantees a Government could give, that in their new homes they should have their own Government, and that no changes should be made in their condition without their consent. This policy has run through more than half the history of the Government, and in the main has worked well; and it does not appear that the chronic covetousness which, regarding any land held by Indians as property that may be seized, is now sapping and mining at the doors of Congress, in the case of some seventy nine million acres of valuable lands, is a sufficient justification for repudiating our pledges and turning our Indian policy into a farce. While the speedy absorption of the Indians is to be desired, it is quite plain that no Government which does not meet with their acceptance is likely to do them any good. The subject is beset with difficulties, and it is to be hoped Congress will proceed in the matter with the utmost circumspection.

WHATEVER may be the ultimate results of the Senate debate upon the question of the sale of arms to France, it is pretty clear that the Germans of the country do not feel greatly aggrieved at the course pursued by the government in that matter, or entertain any purpose of withdrawing their confidence from the republican party on that account. The St. Louis correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says, in a recent letter:

> "Mr Schurz is very popular with his German fellow-citizens, who naturally feel proud of one of their countrymen who has achieved such distinction in a foreign land, and he is regarded as the editor of the most influential German pape here; yet with all these advantages in his favor, and they are by no means inconsiderable, he cannot move these sturdy people in the least from their convictions. At the next election they will vote for the regular nominee of the party, although he should prove to be General Grant, the man least of all acceptable to them."

The New York *Handel's Zeitung*, the greatest German journal of commerce, and well-known for its political fairness and impartiality, says:

> "We are no means inclined to speak in favor of the sale of arms, and wish that the affair be thoroughly examined. But we must call the attention of our readers to our remarks at the commencement of the year: 'Nothing would be more unfortunate for the year would in some way or other be connected with the election of President.' General Grant is accused of things of which he is entirely innocent, and at looked for everything he has done or not done. With more or less justice the abuses of the general order system have been charged to Grant. The latter ordered the abolishment of said abuses, and he has scarcely done so when those who demanded it declare he did it now for the sake of influencing the next election."

While the passionate tumult of assertion and denial may tend to confuse the minds of mere politicians, it is quite evident that neither the Germans nor the masses of the people at large believe the President to have been swayed by improper motives in the general order system or the sale of arms to France, and that their confidence in the general integrity of the administration is unimpaired by anything which has yet taken place.

A NUMBER of the principal importers of the country have united in calling the attention of Congress to the unequal rates at which foreign currencies are at present reduced to United States dollars and cents, gold, in the Custom Houses of the country, with a view to having a more uniform rate established. Goods invoiced in sterling money pay a higher rate of duty than the same goods would pay if invoiced in French francs or Prussian thalers, and there are other currencies which are also undervalued. The franc of France and Belgium is reduced to United States gold dollars on the basis of 18 6-10 cents gold to the franc. The pound sterling of Great Britain is rated as equivalent to four dollars and eighty-four cents, gold, ($4 84.)

£100 sterling is equivalent to	$484 gold.
2,500 francs is equivalent to	2,520 francs.
2,520 francs are equivalent to	$469 gold.

The difference in favor of the invoice of francs is fifteen, or three per cent., so that an invoice of sterling pays three per cent. more duty than the same would pay if it were invoiced in francs. So with regard to the Prussian thaler. In both these currencies illustrations are given to show that the rates for conversion into United States dollars and cents, gold, are far below their commercial value in exchange, while the sterling is rated at a fair equivalent, as can be readily seen by taking the rates of exchange quoted by bankers drawing on Europe; this not only causing a loss to the United States, but an unfair discrimination against sterling; and, when considering the large proportion of valuable goods paying thirty-five per cent. to sixty per cent. duty *ad valorem* coming from the continent of Europe, the proportion of loss to the United States is still greater. It is held that action should be taken by Congress for the proper adjustment of these inequalities, and providing for the conversion of the currencies so undervalued into United States gold at a rate which will not involve a loss to the country.

IT is to be hoped that the statement which comes from Washington, to the effect that the bill to refund the cotton tax levied in 1865-6-7-8, now under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee, will be warmly supported by members from every section, irrespective of party, may turn out to be nothing more than unauthorized report. We have before mentioned that the Supreme Court refused to declare the tax unconstitutional, when the question was brought before it. Moreover, should the bill pass, it would be almost impossible to guard against fraudulent claims. Nor, as we have already shown, was it the producers and factors on whom the tax really fell. If, too, the tax on raw cotton is to be refunded, the commonest justice will require that the tax on unmanufactured tobacco should be refunded also, the principle of the cases being identical. The measure has the appearance of being the work of a ring; indeed, it is reported that over six millions of dollars of claims for refundment under the proposed law have already been purchased by the politicians engaged in pushing the measure, and that they are daily buying up more. The total amount of these claims for the years named, aggregates over fifty-six millions of dollars. It is stated that the combination having the matter in hand is thoroughly experienced in the art of lobbying, and confident of ultimate success. In view of the fact that the united delegation from the Southern States would probably vote for such a measure, and of the immense leverage which the ready cash said to be in the hands of the managers will enable them to exert in other quarters, it behooves Congress to be on its guard and to take no step in the matter until after the most mature consideration.

A SHORT time ago many hopeful anticipations of the downfall of extravagance in female apparel were excited in this country by the announcement that an anti-fashion society had been founded in Berlin under the auspices of the Empress of Germany. Her Majesty, it was reported, had given the society a present of a thousand dollars, and one of the first objects to be accomplished was the invention of a style of female dress at once modest, becoming and cheap. More delusive hopes than those just referred to were never cherished, if late reports are true. A Berlin magazine has taken this American statement as the foundation for some remarks, which imply despair in the writer of any reform in feminine attire to be inaugurated in the German capital. "To our knowledge," he says "no such society exists, and what is much more lamentable, there is not a single sign visible that the women either individually or collectively are concerned to free themselves from the domain of the French fashions." Thus, it appears, Paris is destined still to regulate the taste of the world, even her proud conquerer being content to accept her laws as of old. The French find no difficulty in accounting for the fact, referring it to the superiority of Parisian taste, whose laws are so manifestly just and founded on eternal fitness and truth that even enemies are unable to resist them. The subject is worthy of a more careful and thorough investigation than it has ever received. True, HERR TEUFELSDROECK has treated the topic in his profound and somewhat fantastic way, but his discussion is in other respects unadapted to the present times.

THE growing probability that the controversy with Great Britain regarding the claims for inferential damages, will be settled in a satisfactory manner by the agreement of England to the submission of those claims to the Geneva arbitrators, while it will disappoint some, will probably at heart gratify the great body of the people of both countries. To show to what an extent the mere apprehension of difficulty with this country affected the English money market, it is sufficient to point out that since the beginning of last month the decline in eight of the leading English railway stocks has averaged nearly six and one-half per cent. The *Economist*, an excellent authority upon the subject, estimates the losses resulting from the depression of home and foreign securities at several times the amount required to cover the direct Alabama claims; and this view is also concurred in by the *Daily News*, which further points out that England will always be liable to convulsions of a similar kind until the pending questions are definitively settled. It is evident that those who have the most direct interest in the condition of the money market are undergoing a considerable change of view concerning the matter. Now let both countries remember and act upon the admirable sentiment expressed by Lord NORTHBROOK at the farewell dinner of the Commissioners in New York: "It is more graceful in a great nation to yield than to contend for an extreme right"—and all will be well.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S bill to establish a record of naturalization in the State Department, is a measure of more than ordinary practical importance, and it is to be hoped may receive from Congress the careful and impartial consideration which it deserves. The measure provides that all declarations of intention to become citizens, and all actual naturalizations, shall be entered and kept for reference at the State Department. The Courts of the various States are required to forward the naturalization papers they issue, to the State Department for record; and the Department is to give certified copies of naturalization certificates to persons who may have lost them, and to publish every year a list of all the naturalizations granted. It is held that the necessity of this measure arises from the frequent loss of certificates of naturalization, and the imperfect manner in which the records of courts authorized to grant such certificates are kept, and from the frauds of fraudulent naturalization papers which are issued in some of the large cities just before important elections. In view of the dignity of citizenship, the priceless value of a pure ballot box, and the enormous evils and mischiefs which have already arisen from the loose manner, to characterize it by no severer term, in which the business of naturalizating foreigners in their adopted land has been conducted, it would seem that the measure in question should commend itself to the support of Congress without respect of party.

THE country will be gratified to learn that the Civil Service Board will soon have its report ready for the President. It is understood that the new rules will, to some extent, modify those already published, rendering the transition from the present to the proposed system more smooth and practicable, thus removing some of the objections which have been urged against the measure by members of Congress and others. The grouping of offices—a work of considerable difficulty—has been completed. Some few cases will have to be considered, where cities which are near each other, will have a set of regulations provided to govern appointments and promotions in them, while the machinery in smaller Custom Houses, and in those which are remote, will be somewhat different. In the Custom Houses themselves, original appointments will be made to positions of a lower grade; but it is understood that not only will those already holding office in any Custom House be allowed to compete for the vacancies occurring, but those also who are not already in office. The actual working value of the proposed changes will of course have to be tested by experience. Meanwhile the President may rest assured that in his general purpose of elevating the public service above the control of cliques and rings and scheming politicians, he will be as thoroughly sustained by the people as at any period during the scarlet days of the war.

THE New York "General Order" monopoly is now virtually at an end. The new plan for the management of the business, prepared by a joint committee of warehousemen and Custom House officers, appointed for that purpose by the Collector, acting under instructions from Washington, was submitted on Tuesday to the committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce, by whom it will be presented to that body for its approval. The next regular meeting of the Chamber takes place on Thursday of next week, when action will probably be taken on the report. In drafting the new rules, the most experienced and responsible warehouse proprietors, and the most competent custom's officers, were employed; while importers of every class of merchandize have been freely and repeatedly consulted. If any delay should occur in putting the new plan into operation, the responsibility will rest upon the Chamber of Commerce, whose action the Collector is now compelled to await. One thing, it is urged, has been lost sight of in all this discussion about General Order goods, which is this, that they have no general goods, and belong to the government, and the government only. The government is liable for their safe custody, and it is claimed should alone have the right to designate where they should be placed.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* has just made up its annual statistics of anthracite coal sent to market in the year 1871. The aggregate is given at 14,965,591 tons for the whole year, against 15,268,437 in 1870, and 13,651,747 tons in 1869. For 1868 the product was 13,405,016 tons, for 1867 12,650,571 tons, for 1866 12,379,480 tons, and for 1865 9,501,500 tons. From these aggregates, which are carefully made up from authentic figures, it appears that the product has been much less impaired than might have been expected. This is the more surprising as it will be remembered that the great object for which the strike was organized was to stop the increase of the annual product and to keep it for ever within narrow inadequate limits, in order that the men might earn better wages, and that coal might command higher prices. The *Journal* also gives some interesting statistics as to the number of men employed in connection with the mines of the anthracite region. The total number is 82,227; and the number of steam engines employed is 1,503, with a total power of 66,780 horses.

THE adoption of photography in surveying has been successfully practiced now, to such an extent and under such circumstances as to leave no doubt of its value. The apparatus employed is a thodolite and camera combined. Starting from a measured base-line, of about sixteen hundred or seventeen hundred feet in length, the camera is erected at one extremity and perfectly levelled. Some known or well marked object in the view is noted, and the angle it makes with the base-line is measured. A photographic view is then taken, and the operation is repeated at the other extremity of the base-line. From these two photographs the process of plotting afterwards proceeds. Without going into the scientific details involved it is said that the minutiæ obtained by this process are so complete that all the undulations of surface, even of a mountainous district, can be given with marvelous fidelity. One measured base-line will answer the purpose, and from it the work proceeds as in ordinary triangulations.

THE public debt of Canada is rapidly increasing, and when the present projected improvements have been carried out, will amount, it is stated, to $45 a head, while the national debt of the United States amounts to only $65 a head, and is being rapidly diminished.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Giving Thanks for Albert Edward's Recovery.

LONDON, February 27.—The Thanksgiving celebration in honor of the recovery of the Prince of Wales was of the grandest character. The streets were thronged; the houses and public places were gorgeously decorated. The spectators were numbered by millions. Fabulous prices were paid for available seats to witness the procession. Twelve thousand soldiers, and almost the entire police force were in line of march. The interior decorations of St Paul were superb. It is estimated that fourteen thousand were within the Cathedral. The procession moved at noon. When the procession moved there was a ringing of bells, and a chorus of thirty thousand children. The Kingdom was represented by the crack regiments of the army, which furnished detachments. The Prince looked stronger than was expected. Immense cheering greeted the Queen. The day is observed as a legal holiday throughout the Kingdom. Thanksgiving services are reported in the principal cities in Ireland. A special prayer was offered by order of the Bishops of the Irish churches. In Dublin the *Te Deum* was sung at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Queen arrived at the Cathedral between one and two o'clock. The entire assemblage rose as Her Majesty entered, and remained standing until she took her seat on the throne. The *Te Deum* was sung by a monster chorus of picked voices, after which the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a sermon.

Great preparations have been made for the illumination of the western front and the entire dome of St. Paul's, and the adjacent terns. The Bank of England, the Club House, all the public buildings and appointment stores will be illuminated, and thousands of private dwellings and stores are making similar preparations. The streets through which the procession passed will be festooned with particolored lanterns along the entire route.

LONDON, February 27.—The royal procession commenced to move from Buckingham Palace at half-past eleven A. M. As the Queen left the court-yard of the palace, a chorus of thirty thousand children sang the national anthem, "God save the Queen." The services at St. Paul's consisted of singing by a grand chorus of a *Te Deum* written for the occasion from Psalm 115; the reading of prayers, and a sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Fifty seats in the Cathedral were set apart for workingmen, free of expense, at the special request of the Queen. The choir was composed of picked singers from various royal chapels. At the conclusion of the religious services, the procession formed again and moved westward. The whole route to and from the Cathedral was seven miles in length, and the procession was four hours in motion. The best estimates place the number of spectators who witnessed its passage at four millions. There were 11,000 troops, besides the London police force, engaged in keeping the streets clear. But there might be no interruptions or accidents. Along the entire route strong fences were erected, and there was a double line of infantry and police to keep the eager crowd from overthrowing the barriers and obstructing the passage of the procession. Every shop and house along the route bought a liberal supply of refreshments. Ordinary four story buildings were let for one hundred pounds for the day. One vacant space brought four hundred pounds. The Prince of Wales and Napoleon's party had a house in the Oxford road, though they had been invited to share the facilities of the army and navy club, of which the ex-Emperor is a member. It is reported too that Napoleon declined an invitation from the Queen to be present at Buckingham palace and witness the departure of the royal concourse. The decorations are said to have surpassed anything ever before known. Miles of distance were given out on contract to be ornamented at the expense of the metropolis. At the opening of Farringdon street there was a splendid triumphal arch, the erection of which cost £1,000. Another hardly less splendid spanned the Oxford road. Flags, festoons, tapestry, wreaths of every conceivable character, were displayed from the housetops and windows and across the streets, and a perfect wilderness of scarlet, gold and blue cloth, gold fringe and other gorgeous decorations waved from the balconies and porticoes. The illustrious Jew in the city was very active in contributing to the success of the day. Next to the British the American flags were most numerous. Both were interlaced with mottoes, such as "Friendly union the best settlement of the Alabama question," &c. The offices of the London representatives of American newspapers and all offices of the Associated Press were finely decorated. Batteries of artillery thundered salutes from several points along the line, the procession moved, and the bells of all the churches in metropolis added their peals to the joyful din. The illumination of to-night will be repeated to-morrow night. The great display of excitement which existed among the enormous masses of spectators, there was little or no disorder. The police at times found themselves powerless to restrain the impetuous rush of the crowd, and were obliged to call on the soldiers for assistance.

At Berlin and elsewhere on the continent, the English assembled in their churches and held thanksgiving services. A special dispatch from Bombay states that the Governor and officers attended the Cathedral to-day. The Parsees assembled in their fire temples, the Jews in their synagogues and Hindoos and other religious sects in their several places of worship, and offered thanks according to their various rules for the recovery of the English Prince.

LONDON, February 27, midnight.—Several serious accidents happened to-day, owing to the pressure of the crowds at various points in the line of procession. One man was crushed to death in Trafalgar Square, and numbers of people more or less injured. Two stands, each containing about 1,000 persons, fell and many were badly bruised. Dispatches from Dublin state that the celebration there was a splendid success. There was a procession to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant and all the principal officers of the government. In the evening the city was illuminated.

The Pope Wants Chambord to Govern France.

PARIS, February 27.—The Pope has addressed a letter to the French Bishops, asking them to support Count De Chambord for ruler of France. It is reported that the Count will leave Antwerp to-morrow.

De Chambord Leaves Antwerp.

ANTWERP, February 27.—Count De Chambord has left this city and gone to D'Ordrecht, a town of Netherlands, ten miles southeast of Rotterdam.

England will Admit the Competency of the Geneva Board to Consider Indirect Claims—Alliance Between Germany, Austria and Italy.

PARIS, February 28.—The diplomatic authorities here are confident that England will finally admit the competency of the Geneva Board of arbitration to consider indirect claims. It is anticipated that the American reply will be quite as conciliatory as Earl Granville's note.

The German government has notified the French Minister of Finance that it will accept an anticipatory payment of 410,000,000 francs of the war indemnity, with a discount of five per cent. M. Pouyer Quertier will immediately pay the amount, thereby saving 20,000,000 francs.

Three more men-of-war have been fitted out to cruise in the British channel to guard the coast against a Bonapartist expedition.

An ex-Prefect of the Department of Eure has been arrested for embezzling 200,000 francs contributed by Lancashire operatives for the relief of France after the war.

It is announced that the Prussian Ambassador at Paris is negotiating with the French Government for the return of Polish emigrants.

The Count de Chambord was hissed by the populace at D'Ordrecht.

M. H. Fawnier has been nominated Minister to Rome.

The Assembly has rejected a bill, the object of which was to commit the Chamber to a movement for the payment of the war indemnity by voluntary subscriptions. During the debate Minister Jay Cooke showed that subscriptions were insufficient.

The *Patrie* asserts that the mission of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who is now in Rome, is to bring about an alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy.

New Russian Minister Coming.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 28.—Baron von Offenberg, the new Russian Minister to the United States, has left for America.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 28.—The European powers now having commercial treaties with France will shortly send to the Government at Versailles a protest against the imposition of a tax on raw materials.

BERLIN, February 28.—The Thanksgiving service for the restoration of the Prince of Wales, at the English Church, in this city yesterday, was attended by the Emperor William, members of the Royal family and diplomatists from abroad.

LONDON, February 28.—Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was present at the thanksgiving services at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday. The distinguished American divine was the recipient of especial honors from his brethren in the church.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, February 28.—The steamship Rhein has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, February 28.—The steamship Spain, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 28, 5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾. American bonds—5-20s, 86¾, 91¾; do '65, 92¼; do '67, 92; 10-40s, 88¾.

PARIS, February 28.—Rentes 56f 70c.

FRANKFORT, February 28.—5-20s, 93¾, 95¾@95¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 28.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11¼@11⅝d. Red winter wheat 11s 9d@12s. Flour 26s7½. Corn 28s 6d.

CATHOLICS AND THE PRESS.

Remarkable Statement by Bishop Foley of Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 28.—Bishop Foley, last evening delivered a lecture before the Union Catholic Library Association. In his lecture he said that there was scarcely a book or paper published in this country which did not fling a sneer at their preaching or against their religion. It could do but little injury; but there was a more dangerous evil, for both the daily and weekly newspapers were spreading this poison. No paper was exempt from this charge. The Catholic religion had not a single friend among the daily newspapers, as they were continually making the most gross misstatements with regard to the doctrine of infallibility, which had been occupying for some months the attention of the entire world. These statements were more or less created by the readers, though their falsity could be readily seen. The New York daily papers, with an aggregate circulation of about half a million, were spreading the poison, and each of these papers was read by two or three persons; besides this, the sectarian press was occupied in the same enterprise. This immense power was daily used against the religion.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON D. C., February 28, 1872.

Stormy Session in the House.

The House to-day had one of the stormiest sessions of the winter over the bill to revive the St. Croix and Bayfield land grant. Messrs. Eldridge and Rust, of Wisconsin, succeeded in orderin the previous question and cutting off all debate upon the bill, and thus necessitated its opponents to adopt filibustering tactics to prevent a vote upon it. For three hours the time of the House was consumed in calling the yeas and nays upon dilatory motions, and finally, in sheer exhaustion, the House adjourned, leaving the bill pending. The fight on behalf of the bill was contested most desperately. It is claimed that the most powerful lobby which has been here this session were on the floor of the house while the bill was under consideration, working among members to secure its passage. About one-third of the Democratic members, under Eldridge's lead, supported the bill from the start. The lobby openly boast that the bill shall be passed to-morrow over all obstacles.

The Senate

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, March 2, 1872.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 28, 1872.

The supply of money has been to-day equal to all legitimate demands, and borrowers have found no difficulty in being accommodated at their regular places of business.

There is some inquiry for local bonds, but no offerings at present prices. The sales at the auction rooms last evening show high quotations for most of the stocks offered, while in one or two cases the wind was pretty effectually taken out of some inflated quotations which have been used to bull the market.

Messrs. Henry Clews & Co.'s financial circular for the month calls attention to the uneasy feeling caused by the discussion of our claims against Great Britain, and to the fact that our home market has taken up all the government bonds sent home by German and English sellers, showing the complete confidence of our capitalists in these bonds, and in the ultimate success of the negotiations through the Geneva Conference, and says:

"It is not to be lost sight of, that while, for years past, we have been almost constantly apparently on the verge of such a crisis as having the exchanges chronically running against us—yet we have always escaped the seeming danger, the foreign demand for our securities in every case exceeding our anticipations. This fact in our experience may relieve our apprehensions in the present instance. Nor is it to be overlooked that the withdrawal of some $75,000,000 of our bonds from Europe will leave a vacuum in investments which will need to be filled, as many of these securities are held in Germany. The German financiers will doubtless, to some extent, appropriate to the purchase of the new banks and corporations recently established there in great numbers; but no small portion of them who have profited so handsomely by American investments are likely to prefer to employ the proceeds of their bonds in some other of our obligations, and as the Germans look dispassionately upon the present relations between England and the United States, and see, perhaps, less danger in the situation than English investors, there is a limit to the extent to which their fears will be influenced by the diplomatic situation."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112	112⅛	112¼
10-40s	110¼	110¼	110¼
New 5s	108½	108½	108⅝
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	114	114¼	114

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅞
United States 10-40s	110¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112
Union Pacific Railroad	84
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	114

The Treasury Department will begin paying March interest on the public debt to-day without rebate. The amount is about four and a half millions.

Treasury balances at the close of business on the 24th were:

Coin	$110,187,700
Currency	10,425,577
Certificates	33,926,000

We have sales of Valley 7-30s reported at 94, Allegheny Co. 5's at 78, and Pittsburgh 5's at 73½ on the Philadelphia stock board.

—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad during the month of January were $1,000,000, which is more than was expected by the officers of the company, considering the snow blockade of the road at intervals during the month.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 28, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3 P.M.
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
West'n Union Tel.	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
Pacific Mail	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Quicksilver	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Adams Express	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Wells Fargo Ex	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
American Ex	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
United States Ex	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
N. Y. Central scrip	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Erie	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Reading	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Illinois Central	138	138	138	138	138
Cleveland & Pitts	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Cleveland & Toledo					
Chicago & Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Pittsburg & Ft. W.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Chicago & North'n	39	39½	39½	39½	39½
Do. preferred	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½
Fort Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ohio and Mississippi	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Chicago and Alton	117	117	117		
Terre Haute	25	25	25		
Boston, Hoosac T. & R.	138½		138½		
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Harlem	130		130		
New Jersey Central					
Union Pacific	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½

	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	66	66
do new	66¾	66¾
South Carolina, old	50	50
South Carolina, April	50	50
Discount sixes	95¾	95¾

—The State of Minnesota has so long delayed the payment of its bonds that the holders of those obligations have petitioned to have their case in some immediate provision for meeting their liabilities. The bonds in question were issued by authority of a constitutional amendment, on the security of six hundred thousand acres of land owned by certain railroads. When the roads failed in the payment of interest the State foreclosed the mortgages, and the bondholders claim that there as been a direct breach of the contract, in that no provision has yet been made for their payment. Gov. Ramsay, in his message of January 11, 1871, said that the State could better afford to pay these bonds after the swamp lands originally granted to it had been received. It is asserted that this was long since received—an assertion which gains favor from the fact that, while only the first five million dollars of bonds provided for by the loan bill has been paid off, more than 1,200 bonds of that issue now in operation, the bill proposing only 500 miles. The petitioners appear to have a strong case, and the State of Minnesota seems to have been guilty of a sort of bad-way repudiation. Especially deserving of condemnation is the continual postponement or refunding the legislature from paying the bonds at all.

—The decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the effect that the New York Central and Hudson Company must pay the dividend tax on the difference in the amount of scrip issued, involves a payment of about $200,000 by the company or a little less than one-half of the amount at first claimed the government.

—The course of our foreign trade is just now attracting much attention from the unusually large amount of goods imported and also taken out of bond. The import entries of dry goods at New York during the past week were $3,133,005, and of general merchandise, $4,895,209, making a total of $8,028,264, against $7,319,339 the previous week, and 905,147 the week ending February 1871, an increase as compared with the latter period of $314,192. The export clearances of domestic produce from that port for the week ending January 29 were $4,669,290. The export of specie ounted to $356,956, and since January 1, 1872, 128,565. The Treasury sold a million gold on dnesday, and will close the Treasury programme purchasing a million bonds every week. Since s Treasury commences the prepayment of March d interest this morning. The customs receipts of week amounted to $4,294,812, and the balances to nts of coin interest $471,319.

o these large imports and consequent demand customs is the late firmness in gold due, though find lower rates in consequence of the expectaa that the Treasury will be able to negotiate 201 ons of this week through the medium of the dissted sen-forty interest. While the sales have n chiefly at 110¾, yet the range thus far is 110⅝a ¾. The rates paid for having balances carried e 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 per cent.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, nish the following quotations of the ding prices to-day of the most active cks:

n's Central	99½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾
s. and Erie	26½	North Penn'a R. R.	49
ading R. R.	39½	Camden and Amboy	125½
wissa	46¼	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17
reek & Allen'y R.	38½	Reading	56

PHILADELPHIA OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1872. }

MARKS.—The market yesterday was devoid of nation, buyers continue shy and were not inced to operate. Prices are the same as last quoted in the absence of sales we can only furnish the s wanted.

CRUDE.

e asking figures for deliveries were: Spot ; S. O. all year 10¾c; B. O. all year 12½c. quotations in the oil regions are as dispatches.

REFINED.

rket weak, holders asking for Eastern delivery:

21¾c; February 21¾c; March 21¾c. We did carn of any transactions.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

RUSVILLE, February 28.—The *Courier* says: e week exhibits transactions, and business more lively. Following are the sales:

bbls upper road, spot..... $2 45
bbls upper road, spot..... 3 50
bbls upper road, spot..... 3 55
bbls lower road, spot..... 3 60
bbls Oil City..... 3 80
bbls Oil City..... 3 82½

W YORK, February 28, Closing of 27th.—Crude ik is a little higher, with fair inquiry; sales of bbls at 19c, closing at 19¾c; refined held r with sales of 3,000 bbls at 21½c. Philadel-: Market strong with a moderate demand; re- is quoted at 21½c.

RICHMOND CENTRAL, February 28.—Market very and dull; $2 65 asked, $3 60 is bid.

CKERVILLE, February 28, 5 P. M.—Market dull and 50.

CITY, February 29.—Market dull and nothing to ou lower road held at $3 60; at Oil City, 3 50.

CLARKSVILLE, February 28.—Market dull and noth- oing, at $3 40 for spot.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.—Market quiet; S. W. crude 21½c; refined 21¾c; city refined 22¼c; h 22½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

W YORK, February 28.—Refined 22¾c; crude c; market much stronger and steady.

SEVILLE, February 28.—Market quiet and dull 60.

LADELPHIA, February 28.—Crude 21¼c; h 22¼a23c; April 23c; crude 11¾c.

ROLEUM CENTRE, February 28.—Market dull tided at $3 30@3 40 for spot.

Printing Cloths.

Providence *Journal* says: Market firm and r stronger. Printers are short of goods, not hy cloths being made to supply the ma- s. Within this year there will be some 12 or ge mills put in operation on print cloths, which ive printer a supply. The following are the for the week:

00 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c, up to April, cash, 10 days.

00 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c, 10 days, on hand.

00 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c, cash, 10 days, up to April.

00 pieces, 64x64, 8c, 10 days, on hand.

00 pieces.

dding cotton in New York, at this time in 1871, 25½c. 1869, middling cotton was 32c. February 1872, print cloths, 8c.; corresponding week in print cloths, 7c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1872. }

REMARKS.—There has been a further advance in oat meals, trade and spikes. There has also been an advance in soda ash. Butter, under increased receipts, is declining in price. Eggs are dull and lower. There has been a sharp advance in syrups of all brands. Dressed turkeys and chickens have advanced. The weather is pleasant, and notes of preparation for the spring trade are heard on all sides. The opening of navigation shows the value of this source of inter-communication with the city, in proof of which we note the arrival by Monongahela sack water, in one day, of 949 bbls flour, besides heavy invoices of grain and other products.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.—The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,049	6,841	10,890
Apples, bbls	1,330	2,678	4,008
Cheese, boxes	580	525	1,104
Corn, sacks	5,085	6,740	11,825
Wheat, sacks	2,000	5,028	7,028
Barley, sacks	1,191	3,806	4,997
Rye, sacks	887	1,654	2,541
Oats, sacks	14,186	12,455	26,541
Butter, packages	242	522	841
Bacon, pieces	8,282	17,102	25,384
Bacon, tierces	193	28	221

TABULAR STATEMENT.—The following are the receipts for February for the past four years:

	Feb. 1869.	Feb. 1870.	Feb. 1871.	Feb. 1872.
Flour, bbls	19,854	21,006	19,929	
Apples, bbls	2,709	3,892	7,972	8,099
Cheese, boxs	608	1,514	1,659	1,639
Corn, sacks	15,514	9,143	3,639	25,638
Wheat, sacks	17,417	23,151	26,899	17,155
Barley sacks	19,068	15,118	21,992	9,119
Rye, sacks	8,020	5,491	5,393	5,310
Oats, sacks	14,504	13,426	18,597	48,555
Butter, packages	878	999	2,020	1,444
Bacon, pcs	7,886	14,108	31,137	42,281
Bacon, tcs		1,020	1,404	706
Total	106,231	106,606	150,717	166,631

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The supply is fair and demand good. We quote Baldwin winter at $4 50@5 per bbl; common $3; fancy $5a5 50 per bbl; receipts 166 bbls.

ASHES.—There has been a further advance, and we are reported light stocks. Following are the ruling rates of the market: Soda ash, common 5c; refined, 6½c; sal soda 2½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c. Demand active.

AVIS, B. BUTTER.—Sales prime at 40c70c per gallon; common to fair 50a65c.

BEANS.—Prime Navy $2 25a2 50 ₱ bush. Supply light and market firm.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Sales at $8 00a8 50 ₱ barrel for a prime article; $5 75a6 00 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN.—Demand light with sales at prices within the range of 7a8½c ₱ lb.

BROOMS.—Market quiet at $4 50 for fancy; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $3 75; common, $3 25a3 50 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER.—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $2 00 per doz; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Hazard ₱ lb, $5 50 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER.—The receipts are on the increase which has had the effect of reducing prices. We now quote choice roll at 28a30c; good 18a20c; medium 15a16c; common sales, receipts 82 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and firm at the following quotations: Sugar cured hams 12¾c; sugar cured shoulders 8¾c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 8¾c; clear rib 8½c; clear 8c; clear fat do 11¾c; dried beef 16¾c; mess pork $14 50; hams packed 10¾c; land in kegs 9¾c, steamed 9¾c; kettle 10c; lard in kegs and buckets 10¾a11c; pigs' feet per keg ₱ 100. Receipts given meats 4,581 pieces, tierces 28.

CIDER.—XXX $13 00 per bbl; large barrels $11 00a12 00; extra cured $3 00 per dozen.

CHEESE.—Prices are very firm and tend higher. We quote New York factory at 15½a16c; Ohio factory 15c; Dairy 14c. Receipts light.

CANDLES.—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 12½c; adamantine, 14 ounces, 16c; full weight, 15c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL.—Prices are lower with sales at 20a20c ₱ gallon.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales Sackett's Bell Berries at $17 00a18 00 ₱ bbl; Cowey, cultivated $13 00a14 00.

CEMENT.—Beesom's Phœnix Hydraulic $8 50 as 75; Johnston ₱ 25; Rosendale $8 00 a8 50; Calcined plaster $4 00; Hard plaster $3 50a3 75 ₱ bbl. Demand fair.

FEATHERS, FEATHERS AND FEATHERS.—The crop being well nigh exhausted, and some time intervening ere the new will come upon the market, causes prices to rule active, and high rates are maintained. We quote as follows: Dried apples 7a8½c; peaches, bright do, halves, 9a10½c; do, quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c; cod 8c; layer raisins, per box, $2 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 10c; prunes 10c; figs 10c. Prices tend upwards.

FISH.—Under increased receipts prices are lower. We quote prime fresh at 7½a8c ₱ dozen; salted 16a17c.

FLOUR.—No change in either mill or store rates, and we quote as follows: Store-choice amber, bbls $8 25; bags $5; Spring Wheat, bbls $7 75; bags $4 75; Rye, bbls $7 75; White River, bbls $7 75; bags $7 50; Crossett's spring $7 25; Minnesota, $7 75; rye flour, $6 50. Mills—Nations, white at $8 25; bags $5 25; Fan Handle, southern amber, b ls $790; Morning Glory, amber, bbls $7 75; bags $5 25. Reduction in sacks. Store: amber $8 25 ₱ bbl; Snow Flake $8 00; Eagle Mills $7 50; Lilly $7 50; Crossett's $7 25; Isabella $7 75. Other brands are held firmly at $6 00a7 00.

FEED.—Following the ruling rates of the market: Lake herring at $3 25 ₱ half bbl. Whitefish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackerel No 1 shore, $20; extra No. 2 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $16; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 75a5 00; in bbls $9 00a9 50. New Orleans, fair to medium, and 7c for large. New Labrador, split, $6 00a6 50; round $5 00.

GROCERIES.—We advance the price of syrups 5c ₱ gallon all round. Other articles remain unchanged in prices. Trade reported active.

Coffee—Prime 26c; prime 25c; good 23¾c; fair 23¼a24c; Java 30a33c; Laguayra 29a31c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages 30c.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 15¾a16c; A 15¼a15¾c; extra C 14¾a15c; Ex C 12¾c; C 12c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾a11¾c. Syrups, choice 55c; prime 50c; good 45c; fair 40c; Cuba sugars bwaite; New Orleans sugars, fair, 45c; good 50c; prime 55c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Hanemeyer's Border 70c; H. & E. Extra 75c; White Honey 65c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lantern 50c; Common grades.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past twenty-four hours.

Wheat, sacks	737	Corn, sacks	1,183
Oats, sacks	229	Rye, sacks	485
Barley, sacks	515		

Although the receipts are on the increase since the opening of navigation, we have no quotable change to note in prices. We quote as follows: Prime red winter wheat $1 62a1 63. Oats—The market is dull and there are large stocks. Following are the ruling rates of the market: Soda ash, common 5c; refined, 6½c; sal soda 2½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c. Demand active.

HAY.—Car load lots baled at $23a25 per ton as to quality.

HOPS.—77a78 at 60a70c ₱ lb; old 70a 44a44c ₱ lb.

HUSKS.—In good demand at 2½a2¾c.

HONEY.—Sales at 25a30c ₱ lb. Demand limited.

HEMP.—Rough Kentucky $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; double scutched $290.

HOMINY.—$5 00 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra 85a88c; No 2, 62a64c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter, strained 52a55c.

LIME.—Perrysburgh white $2 40 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED.—Middlings $1 80a2 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 45 $1 75; shorts $1; fine shorts $1 50; coarse corn meal and oats $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $1 50 ₱ cwt.

MEAT.—Good brands are held at 12a 13c per lb.

POULTRY.—Dressed turkeys 18a20c; ducks 15a16c; geese 10a11c; chickens 15a15c. Few dressed turkeys in market, and may be quoted at $1 00a1 75.

PICKLES.—Prime peachblows command 75a80c ₱ bush.

RAGS.—Sales at 4a4¼c ₱ lb. Demand active.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $1; 1-lb $6 ₱ doz.

SEEDS.—Clover seed $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 75 a4 00.

SALT.—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—Demand fair with sales at 8a8¾c per lb.

WILLOWS.—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 96c; common rectified 95ca $1 00; proof rectified $1 05a1 10; rye and corn $1 00a1 05 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 as 50 as to age.

THE HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

February 24.—The market is firm, with light arrivals from the country. There are no fine 1871's remaining. Consumers buy only for present wants, owing to the high prices demanded by holders. The sales are about 150 bales 71's at from 40 to 65 cents; 100 bales 70's, 25 to 40c, and 200 bales 69's, 15 to 25c.

The following is from the circular, of Mr. Emmet Wells of 23d inst.:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	331
Receipts corresponding week 1871	201
Receipts corresponding week 1870	1,013
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	24,156
Total receipts for same period in 1870-71	20,246
Total receipts for same period in 1869-70	37,129
Export clearances for the week	100
Total exports since September 1, 1871	2,629
Imports for the week	1,236
Total imports since September 1, 1871	3,000

Our special London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of February 8th: "There is no important change to notice in our market. Great firmness is imparted to prices generally by the fact that there is only a very small quantity of the last growth unsold, leaving yearling and olds for consumers to fall back upon. In both these descriptions more business is noticeable, the latter particularly being in much better request, and showing signs of creeping into better value. The continuous heavy rains of the past month have inundated the plantations of East and South Kent, and the crop are effected considerable damage to the plant."—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

February 24.—Prime grades are steady in request, but low grades and poor descriptions come forward slowly. We quote—

1871, new, common to choice..... at 59a75c
1870, fine to prime..... 80a90c
Low grades..... 54a55c

The Cooperstown *Journal* says: "Not in many years have hops been brought up as closely as they are at this time; very few are left, mostly of inferior quality, remain in the hands of the growers. Good 'seconds' of 71 are worth in the country from 47 to 52 cents."

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, February 29, 1872. }

REMARKS.—Winter being past and spring approaching general business is now opening. A review of the dry goods market shows that an early spring trade may be expected, as most wholesale dealers in our city have filled their warehouses with goods at much less than prices ruling to-day. This being the case, and it a conceded fact that high prices must rule until next fall at least, retailers will take advantage of the concessions offered by the jobbers in the way of dividing the advance upon present stocks. Large quantities of goods went into the hands of wholesale dealers during January and February, and have been largely distributed, and now it must be admitted that the trade for a general spring trade, which commences on or about March 5th, will require immense lines, and prices will certainly be maintained. There seems but little disposition for buyers for speculation, but absolute want must be supplied, and a first rate spring trade is anticipated in this market.

The immense iron, glass and petroleum interests of our city completely overshadow everything else, so that general mercantile business necessarily takes a subordinate position. On occasions like the present, when goods are firm and anvancing, our dealers always do a better trade than when the reverse is true, and this spring our jobbers are particularly well able to offer inducements as to price. To those who are disposed to find fault with prevailing values, we refer to quotations of wool and cotton, which are as follows: Wool from 75c to 85c ₱ lb; cotton from 23c to 23c; both being 50 ₱ cent. higher than two years ago, and no good reason can be offered for a decline for a year. It therefore seems that the general dry goods trade can supply themselves at this time with out apprehension of a decline during the entire season. It will be seen that there has been an advance in nails, made on the 27th instant. We omit our usual iron quotations, as there was a meeting of manufacturers this afternoon, but the result of their deliberations had not reached us when we were compelled to go to press. There are some slight changes in copper and drugs, other articles remaining unchanged.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, February 29, 1872. }

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	13½c	Idaho	13 c
Eagle	13½c	Duquesne	12 c
Conewago	13 c	Magnolia	11 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½c	Richmond	11½c
Spragues	11½c	Pacifics, delivered	11 c
Americans	11½c	Mourning	11 c
Conestogas	11½c	Garner	11 c
Allen Pinks	12 c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13½

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	42½c	Conestoga Medal	32½c
Portsmouth	35½c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	28 c		

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1872. }

Following is the revised card rates for Cut Nails, Brads and Spikes, as manufactured and sold in this city, which took effect on the 27th inst.:

10d to 6d nails, fencing and brads, ₱ keg..... $5 00
6d and 5d, fencing and brads..... 5 50
4d and 3d, fencing and brads..... 5 75
2d, fine Blued nails..... 7 00
3d, fine Blued nails..... 7 75
4d and 5d, casing nails..... 6 25
6d and 7d, casing nails..... 6 00
8d, finishing nails..... 6 25
10d, finishing nails..... 6 00
12d, finishing nails..... 6 00
20d, finishing nails..... 6 00
Clinch nails, 3 to 6 inch..... 5 25
Barrel Hoops, 6 inch, ₱ 25; ¾ inch, ₱ 00; 1 inch, $7 50; 1¼ inch, $6 75; 1¾ inch, $6 50; 1½ inch, $6 00; 1¾ inch, $5 75.

Extra ₱ keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, Philadelphia or Boston, for cash, is remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, Pittsburgh Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, February 29, 1872. }

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in bond:

Common rectified Whisky	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Proof rectified	85	95a1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 75
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00

GROCERIES.—We advance the price of syrups 5c ₱ gallon all round. Other articles remain unchanged in prices. Trade reported active.

Coffee—Prime 26c; prime 25c; good 23¾c; fair 23¼a24c; Java 30a33c; Laguayra 29a31c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages 30c.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 15¾a16c; A 15¼a15¾c; extra C 14¾a15c; Ex C 12¾c; C 12c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾a11¾c. Syrups, choice 55c; prime 50c; good 45c; fair 40c; Cuba sugars bwaite; New Orleans sugars, fair, 45c; good 50c; prime 55c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Hanemeyer's Border 70c; H. & E. Extra 75c; White Honey 65c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lantern 50c; Common grades.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past twenty-four hours.

Wheat, sacks	737	Corn, sacks	1,183
Oats, sacks	229	Rye, sacks	485
Barley, sacks	515		

Although the receipts are on the increase since the opening of navigation, we have no quotable change to note in prices. We quote as follows: Prime red winter wheat $1 62a1 63. Oats—The market is dull and there are large stocks. Following are the ruling rates of the market: Soda ash, common 5c; refined, 6½c; sal soda 2½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c. Demand active.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales prime at 40c70c per gallon; common to fair 50a65c.

BEANS.—Prime Navy $2 25a2 50 ₱ bush. Supply light and market firm.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Sales at $8 00a8 50 ₱ barrel for a prime article; $5 75a6 00 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN.—Demand light with sales at prices within the range of 7a8½c ₱ lb.

BROOMS.—Market quiet at $4 50 for fancy; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $3 75; common, $3 25a3 50 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER.—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $2 00 per doz; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Hazard ₱ lb, $5 50 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER.—The receipts are on the increase which has had the effect of reducing prices. We now quote choice roll at 28a30c; good 18a20c; medium 15a16c; common sales, receipts 82 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and firm at the following quotations: Sugar cured hams 12¾c; sugar cured shoulders 8¾c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 8¾c; clear rib 8½c; clear 8c; clear fat do 11¾c; dried beef 16¾c; mess pork $14 50; hams packed 10¾c; land in kegs and buckets 10¾a11c; pigs' feet per keg ₱ 100. Receipts given meats 4,581 pieces, tierces 28.

CIDER—XXX $13 00 per bbl; large barrels $11 00a12 00; extra cured $3 00 per dozen.

CHEESE.—Prices are very firm and tend higher. We quote New York factory at 15½a16c; Ohio Factory 15c; Dairy 14c. Receipts light.

CANDLES.—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 12½c; adamantine, 14 ounces, 16c; full weight, 15c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL.—Prices are lower with sales at 20a20c ₱ gallon.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales Sackett's Bell Berries at $17 00a18 00 ₱ bbl; Cowey, cultivated $13 00a14 00.

CEMENT.—Beesom's Phœnix Hydraulic $8 50 as 75; Johnston ₱ 25; Rosendale $8 00 a8 50; Calcined plaster $4 00; Hard plaster $3 50a3 75 ₱ bbl. Demand fair.

FEATHERS, FEATHERS AND FEATHERS.—The crop being well nigh exhausted, and some time intervening ere the new will come upon the market, causes prices to rule active, and high rates are maintained. We quote as follows: Dried apples 7a8½c; peaches, bright do, halves, 9a10½c; do, quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c; cod 8c; layer raisins, per box, $2 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 10c; prunes 10c; figs 10c. Prices tend upwards.

FISH.—Under increased receipts prices are lower. We quote prime fresh at 7½a8c ₱ dozen; salted 16a17c.

FLOUR.—No change in either mill or store rates, and we quote as follows: Store-choice amber, bbls $8 25; bags $5; Spring Wheat, bbls $7 75; bags $4 75; Rye, bbls $7 75; White River, bbls $7 75; bags $7 50; Crossett's spring $7 25; Minnesota, $7 75; rye flour, $6 50. Mills—Nations, white at $8 25; bags $5 25; Fan Handle, southern amber, b ls $790; Morning Glory, amber, bbls $7 75; bags $5 25. Reduction in sacks. Store: amber $8 25 ₱ bbl; Snow Flake $8 00; Eagle Mills $7 50; Lilly $7 50; Crossett's $7 25; Isabella $7 75. Other brands are held firmly at $6 00a7 00.

FEED.—Following the ruling rates of the market: Lake herring at $3 25 ₱ half bbl. Whitefish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackerel No 1 shore, $20; extra No. 2 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $16; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 75a5 00; in bbls $9 00a9 50. New Orleans, fair to medium, and 7c for large. New Labrador, split, $6 00a6 50; round $5 00.

GROCERIES.—We advance the price of syrups 5c ₱ gallon all round. Other articles remain unchanged in prices. Trade reported active.

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Syrups—Hanemeyer's Border 70c; H. & E. Extra 75c; White Honey 65c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lantern 50c; Common grades.

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Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

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APPLE BUTTER.—Sales prime at 40c70c per gallon; common to fair 50a65c.

BEANS.—Prime Navy $2 25a2 50 ₱ bush. Supply light and market firm.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Sales at $8 00a8 50 ₱ barrel for a prime article; $5 75a6 00 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN.—Demand light with sales at prices within the

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
To clubs of twenty per copy.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:
Two copies March 11, 1871.
Two copies April 15, 1871.
Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is reported as expressing the opinion that he sees nothing in the present attitude of the Alabama claims question to lead him to believe that England will withdraw from the Treaty or that claims for incidental damages should not be presented by the United States. Mr. ADAMS is high authority in this matter, and he having just returned from England his opinions are entitled to have weight.

The first competitive examination under the new rules of the Civil Service Commission, making appointments dependent on the qualifications of the candidates, took place in the New Haven Custom House, in which a vacancy existed, last Friday. The questions furnished the applicants for answer, although sufficiently difficult to test their ability, were of a practical nature, having reference chiefly to the duties to be performed by an inspector, which was the position to be filled. No inquiry was made as to the political sentiments of the candidates, but they were required to present proof of their good health and character, and of American citizenship. In what way the public interests would suffer—or rather in what way they could fail to be benefitted, by making this plan general and thoroughly carrying it out—it takes a modern Congressman to perceive.

SOME of the papers are making merry over Judge DAVIS's acceptance of the Labor Reform nomination for the Presidency, and think that the selection of a man who is altogether above the necessity of labor, and is known to be devoid of sympathy with any of the measures distinctly belonging to the Labor movement, as the workingmen's standard bearer, is the most ludicrously inconsistent political action of modern times. So critically considered this is true, but when the difficulties of the position are properly taken into account, the inconsistency is shown to be more apparent than real, for if the Judge expects to come even within telescopic view of the desired goal, he will not only have to work a precious sight harder than he has ever yet done in his life, but we suspect that the heaviest labors of the workingmen will prove to be mere child's play in comparison with his weighty toil.

THE report of the Committee appointed by the Kansas Legislature to inquire into the agencies said to have been employed by Senators POMEROY and CALDWELL to secure their election to the United States Senate—an abstract of which will be found among our telegraphic dispatches—is of so grave a character as to call for a prompt and searching investigation on the part of the body itself into the truth or falsity of the statements therein alleged. Indeed, the inculpated Senators themselves should be the first to demand that an exhaustive inquiry be instituted. No public man, particularly when holding the exalted position of an United States Senator, can afford to rest under imputations of so grievous a nature as those which the report casts upon the Senators in question. Should they fail to exercise their honorable right of insisting upon this investigation, it is hoped the Senate will discharge its duty to the country by immediately proceeding to order it.

THE Southwestern papers are jubilant over the accession of Colonel SCOTT to the Presidency of the Texas Pacific Railroad, which they think will now be pushed forward with the utmost vigor and rapidity. The accounts of the late snow blockades on the Union Pacific appear still further to justify their satisfaction. What with the elements themselves demonstrating the necessity of a transcontinental route free from snows and from the terrible inconveniences and delays to which they give rise, and the railroad monarch of the world at the head of the enterprise on which they have set their hearts, the people of the South west begin as never before to congratulate themselves on their consolidation between Europe and China, and to flatter themselves with the near prospect of millions of tonnage and money, and people, engaged in the traffic and travel between the two points across their territory. The rigors of the mountain route gave them hope, but now that they are reinforced by Col. SCOTT they consider the project pretty nearly as good as accomplished already.

THE formidable gathering at Antwerp of the "legitimatists" of the various countries of Europe, referred to in our cable dispatches, bodes ill for the maintenance of peace in that quarter of the world, especially when taken in connection with the extraordinary activity prevailing in the military and naval workshops of the governments of these countries. In Germany, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Italy, Spain, Great Britain, and even that plucky little Rhode Island of Europe, Belgium, the same constructive energy prevails, all of them being incessantly engaged in the manufacture of arms and material of war. More than ever at such a juncture, is it desirable that the new departure inaugurated by the United States and Great Britain in the shape of the Washington treaty should not turn out to be a failure, and that no efforts should be spared or relinquished which promise, however remotely, to promote equity and justice between nations, to avert the horrors and miseries of war, and to substitute moral and intellectual agencies for the settlement of disputes in the place of military might and political craftiness.

PETER COOPER, the venerable philanthropist, has just published an important pamphlet, a copy of which he has forwarded to each Senator and Representative in Congress, in which he points out the blighting effects of British free trade upon the industries of every country which has allowed England to wage against them the warfare of a hostile commerce. The observations and experiences of upwards of fifty years devoted to manufacturing and commercial business have, he states, but served to convince him that the vital principle of our national prosperity consists in the protection of home industry and home commerce. Upon these matters Mr. COOPER is entitled to speak authoritatively and to be heard with respect. Himself beginning active life as a laborer, he has amassed a large fortune under the operation of the benignant principle—frequently interrupted—which he advocates, and still better than this, has devoted nearly a million of dollars to the benefit of American mechanics. One of the noblest educational institutions of the country was built and endowed with his money, and bears his name. It is to be hoped our national Representatives will give due weight to the thoughtful words of this aged benefactor.

THE New York *World*, whose discussions concerning the National interpretation to be placed upon the disputed points in the Washington treaty have been marked by unusual ability, in a leading article on Thursday's issue clearly shows from documentary data that when the British Government first sent plenipotentiaries to Washington under the correspondence between Secretary FISH and Sir EDWARD THORNTON, it knew it would be required to meet a claim from us of compensation for indirect losses and injuries. This is proved by extracts from the speeches of various British statesmen, from the correspondence between Mr. ADAMS and Lords STANLEY and RUSSELL, from REVERDY JOHNSON's history of his own negotiations with Lord CLARENDEN, and from the correspondence between Mr. MOTLEY and the British Foreign Office, showing official dealing by England with our claims for consequential damages, and knowledge that they existed. It is also proved—indeed, Mr. GLADSTONE himself has frankly admitted—that the Foreign Office in London directed everything at Washington during the session of the Commission, day by day; that the British Commissioners were the mere attesting attorneys; that the English Ministry was daily informed of the exact text and tendency of events, and that England's claim that the Treaty is ambiguous and susceptible of contradictory interpretations is therefore a mere ridiculous pleading of the "baby act."

THE repeated remonstrances which, during the past year or two have been made by the press against the reckless and wasteful destruction of the forests of the country, are at last beginning to bear fruit. A variety of practical measures for promoting the growth and cultivation of forest trees have been recently introduced into the Legislatures of several States, and it is to be hoped that the period of laborious folly in which the first duty of settlers in timbered localities is held to be the extermination of every tree and shrub, is pretty nearly over. We have before referred to the commendable action of the Legislatures of Ohio, Nebraska and other States in this regard. Following the example thus set, Maine now proposes to exempt from taxation for the term of twenty years all lands devoted to the growth of forest timber. The amount of taxes that would be derived from such lands, if uncultivated, would be comparatively small; and yet the exemption is of sufficient importance, it is thought, to stimulate the cultivation of trees suitable for timber. California, also, is moving in the same matter, having engaged a professional arboriculturist, at a salary of fifteen thousand dollars a year, to superintend the selection and planting of trees in that State. In Iowa, too, a bill to encourage the planting of forest trees has been introduced into the Assembly, and the same subject is under consideration by the Legislatures of a number of other States. It is to be hoped that the movement may become general throughout the country.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The question of the protection of domestic industry has been from the beginning of our Government a living issue in American politics. For fifty years at least it has entered in a greater or less degree into every Presidential campaign. Political parties have differed as to the degree of protection and the manner of applying the policy. We have had the tariff of specific duties enacted in the interest of protection as its principal object. We have had the tariff for revenue with incidental protection—but protection we have had in some degree at all times. We think it may be safely affirmed that amid all the differences of opinion on this subject, and notwithstanding the violent opposition at all times made to a greater or less extent in certain quarters, a majority of the people of the United States have always been, and are now, in favor of the protective policy.

It is not our purpose, nor can it be necessary in Pennsylvania, to enter upon a vindication of what was in times past called the "American system." Pennsylvania is emphatically a manufacturing State. Philadelphia as a manufacturing city ranks first on the American Continent. Pittsburgh, the metropolis of Western Pennsylvania, is certainly the second. In glass and some of the manufactures of iron she surpasses Philadelphia herself. There is no part of the State in which the operation of the policy has not been beneficent to manufactures and people, and no quarter in which the abandonment of the principles of protection would not bring disaster, misery and ruin in its train. This is so well understood in Pennsylvania, that few persons can be found of any party to openly advocate the doctrine of free trade. The Democratic party, in the other States more or less hostile to protection, in Pennsylvania professes to be in accord with the general sentiment.

With these interests and these convictions it is not in the least degree probable that the people of Pennsylvania will cast their vote for a Presidential candidate under any circumstances who is not a pronounced friend of the protective policy.

It is now evident that the question of protection will enter largely into the next Presidential campaign, and the time has come for a calm and dispassionate survey of the political field on this question.

The Democratic party has always embodied the principal elements of opposition to the protective system. Free trade is at this day the dominant idea of the Democratic organization. A small section of the Republican party, chiefly in the Western States, with a few adherents in the Eastern cities, have formed an organization with free trade as the fundamental idea, styling themselves "Revenue Reformers." They boldly announce their purpose to cooperate with the Democratic party, and with any party, for the propagation of their hurtful heresy.

It is not to be denied that a majority of the Republicans in Missouri, Illinois, and other western States, who have raised the standard of opposition to the present national administration, are free traders. The leaders of this movement, including GRATZ BROWN, and others who have been active in the movement for the Cincinnati Convention, however sound on other articles of the Republican creed, can never have the support of Pennsylvania Republicans, and their influence will not be felt even as a disturbing force in the approaching campaign in this State.

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AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Really amiable people of a certain temper or disposition have few attached friends simply because their friendship is too costly. They do not beg nor do they borrow money which they neglect or forget to return, but, by their dashing escapades, brilliant eccentricities and traits of exaggerated egotism, they either involve themselves in difficulties of a kind which makes sympathy impossible, or they perpetually raise in the minds of friends painful apprehensions which render their friendship excessively burdensome. During the last two years we fear that American sympathizers with the grand nation, as France easily contest of faction, an instrument for promoting schemes of political ambition or for rewarding friends and sometimes punishing enemies of their own in every State and district of the Union. The result is disaffection and demoralization of the party organization in certain localities, and in some cases incapacity and dishonesty in office. A faction in one State or district claims the support of the President; another in the same place complains of political interference by the administration, while the President himself is in happy ignorance of the existence of either. In some States we have had and have now the pitiable spectacle of the entire party divided into hostile camps and led by rival leaders carrying on a deadly political warfare, each against the other, about what? About offices. No other ground of difference. The friends of Fenton claim that they are ostracised because their chief is not personally in kindly relations with the President. We hesitate not to say that this shameless Congressional interference in the matter of appointments has done more to disorganize the Republican party than all other causes together. The practice is not new—it has existed for many years, but its baleful consequences were never before so distinctly visible. Let the party stand by the President in his present efforts to reform the Civil Service. Let it help him to shake off the incubus of Congressional interposition in the matter of appointments. He needs the support of the people, for power and patronage usurped are never willingly relinquished.

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AMERICAN feeling in reference to the Washington treaty is remarkably quiet. Indeed, hardly any feeling seems to be manifested on the subject. Many, no doubt, indulge the hope that England, after blustering for a while, will give in, abandon her often and emphatically avowed refusal to submit the subject of consequential damages to arbitration, and agree to accept the American statement of the case. But a much greater number probably feel that the United States can afford to wait, believing that while a speedy settlement of the question at issue between the two countries is of vital consequence to England, it is of much less importance to this country. We mention these views by way of accounting for the small measure of anxiety which on this side of the Atlantic has followed the denunciation of our "case" on the other side. Without expressing any opinion touching either of the foregoing views, we may say that many warm friends of this country and of republican institutions in Europe, are a good deal concerned about one aspect of the great controversy, which seems to be seldom thought of, or at least talked about among us. They are afraid that one effect of the largeness of the American demands may be to produce a reaction among European Liberals, not only in Great Britain, but on the continent. They call to mind the earnestness with which the laboring classes stood up for the cause of the Union, and thus perhaps prevented, or at any rate helped to prevent interposition by their government in favor of the South. Should the American Government now insist, or seem to insist too strenuously upon mere money indemnity, it is feared that the old sympathy for the transatlantic republic may give place to indifference or resentment, especially as the aristocratic classes are using every effort to turn the case to useful account in that way and to excite the shopkeeping and laboring classes against America.

COALITIONS.

The statement comes to us from Washington that the nomination of Judge DAVIS for the Presidency by the Labor Reformers was in pursuance of a scheme matured some weeks ago. The facts that Judge DAVIS was not connected with the Labor Reform movement, and that there is no personal fitness in his nomination as a representative of Labor Reform, being a man of large wealth and one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States—the surprising unanimity of the second ballot, every one of the other numerous candidates being instantly dropped—show plainly enough that the nomination was controlled by influences which had their source and center outside of the Convention and party. We are justified in assuming that the nomination of Judge DAVIS possesses a significance beyond that which ought to be accorded to the action of the Labor Reform Convention. His past connection with the Republican party, his intimate personal relations with the late President Lincoln, and probably anti-protection principles, make him acceptable to the so-called Liberal Republicans and Free Traders, while his known dissent from and even opposition to the action of the Republican party for some years past, and his strict construction doctrines in the Supreme Court, especially in relation to the Indiana Court Martial cases, commend him to the "New Departure" Democrats. We do not affirm on positive knowledge that Judge DAVIS is a Free Trader, but in view of the fact that his name has been prominently before the public for several months as an acceptable and available candidate of all the political elements opposed to General GRANT, we are justified in assuming that he is not a protectionist, until the contrary appears. Here, then, in the Northern States, are the elements of and parties to a coalition against the Republican party, formidable enough in appearance. What would be the actual strength of such a combination?

Experience has demonstrated that party coalitions are dangerous only to the leaders who have made them. English and American history is full of examples to this effect. There is not a single case in which a signal success—a considerable political result—has been achieved by a coalition of opposite political parties. Independents and dissatisfactionists who have been active in the movement for the Cincinnati Convention, however sound on other articles of the Republican creed, can never have the support of Pennsylvania Republicans, and their influence will not be felt even as a disturbing force in the approaching campaign in this State.

Ex-Secretary COX, and other prominent Republicans in Ohio, who have been working and promoting the opposition to Gen. GRANT, are free traders. Indeed, with few exceptions, the opposition to the present administration in all the States where it exists seems to sympathize with this free trade movement. Of course there are notable exceptions, the New York *Tribune*, for example, which, notwithstanding its hostility to Gen. GRANT, has declared its purpose to support him in opposition to any anti-tariff candidate. It may be safely assumed, too, that the course of Mr. GREELEY will be followed by all sincere friends of the protective policy, however disaffected towards the present administration.

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